

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 1.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, JULY 11, 1854.

No. 86.

NUMBER 2.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

IS published every morning, Sundays excepted, in the third story of Bennett & Clapp's Empire Block, Main street, by
LEVI ALDEN & CHAS. HOLT.

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Lapin's Block, over Sutherland's Book-Store.
MAGAZINES, Law and Medical Works, Manuscripts, &c., bound in a neat and substantial manner. All kinds of Blank Books, County Records, &c., ruled and bound to any pattern desired.
April 30, 1853. 34

PAPER SIDE!

JUST OPENING a Large Stock of PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS and OIL WINDOW SHADES, of New and Beautiful Designs; Patent and Beas Curtain Trimmings complete, Cord, Tassels, &c., at the HOUSE FURNISHING STORE of COOLEY & BABCOCK.

Janesville, May 12th, 1854. 36

Boarders Wanted.

PERSONS wanting board can be accommodated by making application at the dwelling opposite the Badger State Bank.

July 4, 1854. MRS. A. STREETER.

CALICOES.—A first rate assortment. We sell the best made for 10 cents.

ALFACCA, a good article for 16 cts. COOLEY & BABCOCK.

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TREAT & EVANS.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. 17

JAMES SUTHERLAND.

Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer—Lapin's new brick block, east side the river, Janesville.

H. S. SHELTON.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., east side the river, Main-st., Janesville. 24

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

A short distance north of the Stevens House, J. H. BUDD, Proprietor. 15

DR. M. H. BUTLER.

Physician and Accoucheur, Plymouth, Rock county, Wis. Office and residence convenient to Barlow's Hotel, Plymouth. 59

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.

Homopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence—Brick Cottage, west of the Episcopal Church. 59

F. W. EHRLICH.

Confectioner, Ice Cream Saloon, &c., Main street, opposite the Post Office, Janesville. Every attention paid to customers. 35

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE.

Have for sale a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., at the Janesville Nursery, 1/2 mile west of the river. 4

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT.

Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents. Office in Empire Block, Janesville. 59

SANFORD A. HUDSON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Lapin's Block, over the Bookstore, Janesville Wisconsin. 52

CASE & ARMSTRONG.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in the Empire Block, Janesville. JOHN M. CASE, [20] JAMES ARMSTRONG.

DOTY & BURNHAM.

Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers, one door north of Doty's Mechanics' Block, Main-st., Janesville, Wis., where at all times a complete assortment of the above articles may be found. 19

DR. JOSEPH S. LANE.

Resident Physician and Surgeon, in the village of Janesville, near the Baptist Church, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent. 19

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, &c. Store corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville.

A. B. MILLER.

Surveyor and Civil Engineer, and Notary Public. Surveying, leveling, drafting, &c., promptly attended to. Office west side the river, in the R. V. R. B. office. Janesville, March 24, 1853. 29

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

Druggists and Apothecaries. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, Groceries. General Agents for the most approved Patent Medicines. 54

J. B. DOE.

Banker and Exchange Broker.—Office in Tallman's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. [22] Sight Drafts for sale on any of the principal cities of the Union. Particular attention paid to collections, and money promptly remitted. 6

SLOAN & PATTEN.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Main street, Janesville, Wisconsin. [23] J. P. Patten Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York. 11

O. F. MEYER'S TOBACCO & CIGAR STORE.

Main street, Janesville, keeps always on hand a variety of Cigars, Loose Chewing, Smoking and Plug Tobacco. A superior article of Wine and Liquors also always on hand. 264

J. DEWITT REXFORD.

Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Also, agent for the Continental Insurance Company of New York City, having a cash capital of Half a million dollars. Office over the store of Cooley & Babcock, Janesville, Wisconsin. 1

T. B. WOOLSCROFT.

Baker and Confectioner, No. 1, Lapin's Block, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets. All kinds of Cakes, Pies, Crackers, Bread, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream, and all other kinds of eatables served up on the shortest notice.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

M. C. Smith & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, Soap, Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-Made Clothing, Paints, Oils, and every kind of Merchandise, at the very lowest cash prices. [24] O. K. BENNETT.

PIXLEY & KIMBALL.

Sign of the Big Star, Richardson's Block, Main-st., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Shoes, Tin Plate, and Manufacturers of all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. [Janesville, May 24, 1852.] P. A. KIMBALL.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

La Salle-st., between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill. E. MOORE, proprietor, (late of Syracuse, N. Y.) This House has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished. Omnibuses always in attendance to convey passengers to and from the hotel. Baggage free. [Board \$1 00 per day.] 2

W. H. WATERMAN.

Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, South Pier, Racine, Wis. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Produce.

References.—McCrea, Bell & Ullman, Lee & Dickson, W. T. Richmond, Isaac Taylor, Racine; Jackson & Dettl, Lawrence, Strong & Co., H. O. Wilson, J. L. Kimball & Co., Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE.

Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors, will attend to the prosecution and settlement of all claims. Bounty Land and other claims against the United States obtained by them promptly, having an agent in Washington to prosecute them in person. Also, General Land and Loan Agents, Notaries, &c. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wis. [24] J. J. R. PRASE.

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Philadelphian Drug Store, Janesville, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, French, English and American Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dyes, Painters' and Artists' Materials and Colors, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses, Druggists Glass Ware, Surgical Instruments, Dental Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. &c. [Janesville, Wis.] JAS. H. OGLIVIE, L. J. BARROWS, M. D.

DE. L. ARNOLD.

DENTIST, Exchange Block, West end upper bridge, Milwaukee st. Janesville, April 28, 1853. 34

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON, Surgeon Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Chloroform administered when desired. Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, over Ehle & Co.'s Jewelry Store. 54

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN WAR.

SUTHERLAND has several late Books on the above subject, all interesting and for sale cheap. June 12th, 1854. 41

Land Contracts for sale at this office.

Fire Insurance Agency.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE City of New York.—Capital a half million of Dollars, all paid in cash and safely invested.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 10, Wall street, New York, Cash Capital \$500,000.

The above are the most sound and reliable stock companies now doing business, and the subscriber is prepared to take risks in them at such rates as make it an object for persons desiring to be safely insured to take policies in these companies.
J. DEWITT REXFORD, Agent.
May 30th, 1854. 30

Life, Fire & Marine Ins. Agency.

THE subscriber is now prepared to negotiate Insurance on Stocks of Goods, Stores, Dwellings and Household Furniture, and any amount in the best New England and New York City companies. Marine risks taken at equitable rates.

Milwaukee, Refer to

A. WHITTEMORE, firm of A. Whittemore & Co. C. T. BRADLEY, do. Bradley & Metcalf. G. D. NORRIS, do. G. D. Norris. J. NAZRO, do. H. Nazro & Co. MARSHALL & LISKY, Bankers.

Janesville.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., A. W. WHEELLOCK, H. WOODRUFF, CHAS. FULKER, Office in Wheelock's Store. 411

New England Mutual Life Ins.

Of Boston, Mass., Chartered in 1843. Capital and accumulation, \$650,000.

THIS Company is one of the oldest, and among the most prudently and successfully conducted in the country. The primary object in conducting its business has been to provide perfect security under all conceivable circumstances, for the payment of its losses under its policies, and to return to the insured the surplus at stated periods, and strict economy in observation.

Every insured person is a member of the company and shares in the profits of the business, and is subject to no liability or assessments beyond his premium. The directors are required to be particularly interested in the company, and they give it their personal attention; and bonds of sufficient security are given by its officers for the faithful performance of their duties. Insurance may be effected for the benefit of the wife, which is secured to her by her husband's receipt of a husband's creditors; and creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President; B. F. STEVENS, Sec'y; O. P. ROBINSON, Examining Physician. June 18th, 1854. 41

Fire, Marine & Life Insurance

NEW YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$1,000,000.

NATIONAL PROTECTION, SANITARY FRINGS, Capital \$200,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INS. CO., PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.

AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., UTICA, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL, WAUWATSEGA, Wis., Capital \$150,000.

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Capital \$150,000.

BELOIT INSURANCE COMPANY, ROCK COUNTY, Wis., Capital \$100,000.

BOON COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY, ILLINOIS, Capital \$100,000.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CT., Capital \$100,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIFE STOCK INS. CO., Capital \$40,000.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO., MILWAUKEE, Wis., Capital \$500,000, (\$100,000 paid in).

The undersigned has been duly appointed Agent of the above named companies, and is now prepared to take risks and issue policies upon all kinds of insurable property at the lowest rates of premium. Office at Emerald Grove, Rock Co., Wis., or at the Janesville City Bank of H. B. Babcock.

CHAS. C. CHENEY, Agent for the Northwest. 291

Highly Important to Farmers.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WEST.

THE MADISON MUTUAL, LOCATED AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THIS Company continues to take risks upon Farm Property only, consisting of buildings of all kinds, (belonging to farmers), household furniture, grain in barns, live stock, &c., from one to five years, at lower rates than most other reliable companies. All losses promptly paid at the office as soon as proof is made thereon.

We believe it to be for the interest of the farmers to insure by themselves, their property being less hazardous than any other, consequently they will have no losses upon their own of the same class, and all will be on an equal footing.

Experience has shown that two-thirds, if not three-fourths of all the fires that occur are upon stores, barns, mills, shops and such like property. In this company all such property is rejected positively, by LETTING THEM ALONE.

Farmer, look to your own interest, and insure in a Farmers' Company.

We have been doing business a little over three years, and we have not been obliged to assess our premium notes, and for the last fourteen months we have not had a single dollar loss, though during a heavy and prosperous business, which we believe to be without a parallel in the history of insurance.

The best of references given as to the responsibility of the company.

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B. F. HOPKINS, Secretary. C. G. OLIN, Gen. Agent. L. J. FARWELL, Treasurer. 421

MADISON MUSIC STORE.

THE undersigned has in his Ware Room, in Bruce's Hotel block, a good assortment of Pianos, Fortes, Melodions, &c., and a large stock of INSTRUMENTS generally. Some of the best manufacturers in the Union have samples of their work there.

Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward & Brown, Loren Mathis of Boston, and Hall & Son of New York, are all contributors to his stock of Pianos.

Prince & Co., Bishop & Child, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodions are there also. These instruments are not found in auction rooms and other places where forced sales are made to raise money for the makers for their reputation always commands customers on the manufacturers own terms. They are all for sale at factory prices, and warranted satisfactory.

Pianos from other manufacturers can be furnished if desired.

An experienced and disinterested agent in New York selects for the subscriber any style and priced instrument desired, in whose judgment musical skill and taste, implicit confidence can be placed.

NEW SHEET MUSIC received weekly, sold at publishers' prices, and sent by mail free of postage.

Violins, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Accordions, Flutes, Fifes, Italian and other Violin Strings, Guitar and Bass Viol Strings of the best quality, Violin Bows and parts of Violins.

Bertini's, Hunter's, and other instruction books for all instruments, and many other articles in the music line, usually found in such stores, kept always on hand. Do not go further East, until you have called at the

MADISON MUSIC STORE, for, depend upon it, there is no use in it.

Madison, May 31st, 1854. D. HOLT. 41

Just Arrived.

20,000 FEET of heavy squared timber consisting of Oak, Elm and Maple choice quality, lying on the ground east of the Distillery, for purchasers. Terms—CASH. Enquire at Jackson & Co's store of J. KERR.

Janesville, June 24, 1854. 391

RAILROADS.

Summer Arrangement.

1854 MILWAUKEE 1854

And Mississippi Railroad.

NOW in operation from Milwaukee to Madison, about 100 miles.

A passenger train will leave Milwaukee at 7.30 A. M., on the 20th, 1854, the trains will run as follows, except Sundays:

GOING WESTWARDLY.

A passenger train will leave Milwaukee at 7.30 A. M., arrive at Janesville at 11 A. M., at Madison, the capital of the State, at 12.30 P. M.

A passenger train will also leave Milwaukee at 5.15 P. M., on the arrival of the boat from Chicago, and reach Janesville and Madison the same evening.

GOING EASTWARDLY.

A passenger train will leave Madison for the present at 3 A. M., and Janesville at 5 A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 8.30 A. M., in time to connect with the morning boat to Chicago.

A passenger train will also leave Madison at 1.20 P. M., and Janesville at 3.30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 7 P. M., in time to connect with the evening boat to Chicago.

Freight trains run each way every day the entire length of the road.

Stages will run in connection with the cars to and from the Forest House and Whitewater, to Watertown, Fort Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Beaver Dam, Horicon, Waupun and Berlin, which will commence running on and after June 1st.

Also from Janesville and Madison, to Sauk, Baraboo, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Florence, Galena, Dubuque and to various other portions of the state.

On the arrival of the boat from Chicago, at Milwaukee, and on to and from Madison to Chicago at \$5.00; and to and from Janesville to Chicago at \$3.00.

N. B. The price from Milwaukee to all eastern points is the same as from Chicago, which makes the Milwaukee route the cheapest by several dollars.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD, Engineer and Superintendent. 39

Michigan Central Railroad,

Great Central R. R. Line.

Canada Railroad open from Detroit to Niagara Falls.

Only Direct and Connected Line of Railroad from Chicago to Albany, New York & Boston.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST.

Can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, needing a long detour journey around the south shore of Lake Erie.

30 miles less than by Michigan Southern and New York Central Railroads.

15 miles less than by Michigan Southern and N. Y. & Erie Railroad to New York.

The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of air line, make it the most desirable route to Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston

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do do, ROBERT G. LEE.
do do, J. CLAMIN R. CURTIS.
Reporter, BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

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U. S. District Attorney, JOHN B. MARY.
U. S. Marshal, S. V. R. ARLMAN.

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Sixth District, J. M. BARSTOW.
Seventh District, J. M. BARSTOW.

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Secretary, J. M. BARSTOW.
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District Attorney, J. M. BARSTOW.
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Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, J. M. BARSTOW.
Surveyor, J. M. BARSTOW.
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Fourth Ward, J. M. BARSTOW.

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CITY BINDERY.

G. L. KNOX, Book-Binder.
Lapping's Block, over Sutherland's Book-Store.

MAGAZINES, Law and Medical Works, Mu-

etc., etc., bound in a neat and substantial manner. All kinds of Blank Books, County Records, etc., ruled and bound to any pattern desired.

April 30, 1854.

WEST SIDE!

JUST OPENING A Large Stock of PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS and OIL WINDOW SHADES, of New and Beautiful Designs; Patent and Brass Curtain Trimmings complete, Cord, Tassels, etc., at the HOUSE FURNISHING STORE of

COOLEY & BABCOCK.

Janesville, May 12th, 1854.

Boarders Wanted.

PERSONS wanting board can be accommodated by making application at the dwelling opposite the Eagle State Bank.

MRS. A. STREETER.

July 4, 1854.

CALICOES.—A first rate assortment. We

sell the best made for 10 cents.

ALPACCA, a good article for 15 cts.

COOLEY & BABCOCK.

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COOLEY & BABCOCK.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,

Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer—Lap-
pin's new brick block, east side the river, Janesville.

H. S. SHELTON,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,
etc., east side the river, Main-st., Janesville.

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

SHOP,

A short distance north of the Stevens House, J. H.
BUDD, Proprietor.

DR. M. H. BUTLER,

Physician and Accoucheur, Plymouth, Rock county,
Wis. Office and residence convenient to Barlow's
Hotel, Plymouth.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office at his
residence—Brick Cottage, west of the Episcopal
Church.

F. W. EHRLICH,

Confectioner, Ice Cream Saloon, etc., Main street, op-
posite the Post Office, Janesville. Every attention paid
to customers.

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE,

Have for sale a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental
Trees, Flowering Shrubs, etc., at the Janesville Nur-
sery, 1/2 mile west of the river.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,

Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents. Office in
Empire Block, Janesville.

W. M. TRUSDELL, J. J. JORDAN, J. B. BENNETT.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chan-
cery. Office in Lippin's Block, over the Bookstore,
Janesville Wisconsin.

CASE & ARMSTRONG,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in
Chancery. Office in Empire Block, Janesville.

JOHN M. CASE, JAMES ARMSTRONG.

DOTY & BURNHAM,

Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers, one door north of
Duty's Mechanics' Block, Main-st., Janesville, Wis.,
where at all times a complete assortment of the above
articles may be found.

DR. JOSEPH S. LANE,

Resident Physician and Surgeon, in the village of Janes-
ville. Office at his dwelling, west side of the river,
near the Baptist Church, where he may be found at
all times when not professionally absent.

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,
etc., corner of Main and Milwaukee streets,
Janesville.

A. B. MILLER,

Surveyor and Civil Engineer and Notary Public. Sur-
veying, leveling, drafting, etc., promptly attended to.
Office west side the river, in the R. V. U. R. B. of-
fice. Janesville, March 24, 1853.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries. Dealers in Paints, Oils,
Glass and Groceries. General Agents for the most
approved Patent Medicines.

W. W. HOLDEN, WM. KEMP, WM. R. FALLMAN.

J. B. DOE,

Banker and Exchange Broker—Office in Tallman's
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

SLOAN & PATTEN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in
Chancery. Main street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

L. C. SLOAN, L. P. PATTEN.

O. F. MEYER'S TOBACCO & CIGAR STORE,

Main street, Janesville, keeps always on hand a variety
of Cigars, Loose Chewing, Smoking and Plug Tobac-
co. A superior article of Wine and Liquors at all
times on hand.

J. DEWITT REXFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chan-
cery. Also, agent for the Continental Insurance
Company of New York City, having a cash capital of
Half a million dollars. Office over the store of Cooley
& Babcock, Janesville, Wisconsin.

T. B. WOOLSCROFT,

Baker and Confectioner, No. 1, Lippin's Block, corner
of Main and Milwaukee streets. All kinds of Cakes,
Pies, Crackers, Breads, Candles, Oysters, Ice Cream,
and all other kinds of confection served up on the short-
est notice.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,

M. C. Smith & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, So-
lar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets,
Ready-Made Clothing, Paints, Oils, and every kind of
Merchandise, at the very lowest cash prices.

M. C. SMITH, J. A. KIMBALL, O. K. BENNETT.

PIXLEY & KIMBALL,

Sign of the Big Saw, Richardson's Block, Main-st.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Saws, Stoves, Tin Plate,
and Manufacturers of all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and
Copper Ware. [Janesville, May 24, 1852.]

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

La Salle-st., between Lake and South Water,
Chicago, Ill.

E. MOORE, proprietor, (late of Syracuse, N. Y.) This
House has been thoroughly refitted and newly fur-
nished. Omnibuses always in attendance to convey
passengers to and from the house. Baggage free.

Board \$1 00 per day.

W. H. WATERMAN,

Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, South
Pier, Racine, Wis. Particular attention paid to the
Purchase and Shipment of Produce.

James McCreck Bell & Hingston & Dickson,
T. J. Richmond, Isaac Taylor, Racine; Jackson &
Smith, Lawrence, Strong & Co., H. O. Wilson, J. L.
Kimball & Co., Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE,

Attorneys, Counsellors and Solicitors will attend to the
prosecution and settlement of all claims. Bounty
Land and other claims against the United States ob-
tained by them promptly, having an agent in Wash-
ington to prosecute them in person. Also, General
Land and Loan Agents, Notaries, etc. Office in Em-
pire Block, Janesville, Wis.

R. D. ELDRIDGE, J. J. R. PEASE.

OGILVIE & BARROWS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
Drugs, French English and American Chemicals,
Paints, Oils and Colors, Perfumery and Artists' Ma-
terials and Colors, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal
uses, Druggists Glass Ware, Surgical Instruments,
Dental Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Pat-
ent Medicines, etc. etc. etc. etc.

J. B. OGILVIE, L. A. BARROWS, M. D.

DR. L. ARNOLD,

DENTIST,
Exchange Block, West end upper bridge, Milwaukee st.
Janesville, April 28, 1853.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON,

Surgeon Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch
of his profession. Chloroform administered when
desired. Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets,
over Ehle & Co.'s Jewelry Store.

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN WAR

—SUTHERLAND has several late Books on the
above subject, all interesting and for sale cheap.

June 12th, 1854.

Land Contracts for sale at this office.

June 12th, 1854.

Fire Insurance Agency.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE
City of New York—Capital and Profits of Dollars,
all paid in cash and safely invested.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 10, Wall
street, New York, Cash Capital \$500,000.

The above are the most sound and reliable stock
companies now doing business, and the subscriber is
prepared to take risks in them at such rates as make
it an object for persons desiring to be safely insured to
take policies in these companies.

J. DEWITT REXFORD, Agent.

May 30th, 1854.

Life, Fire & Marine Ins. Agency.

THE subscriber is now prepared to
negotiate insurance on Stocks of Goods, Stores,
Dwellings and Household Furniture to any amount in
the best New England and New York City companies.
Marine risks taken at equitable rates.

Milwaukee, Refer to

A. W. WILSON, Street of A. B. Smith & Co.
G. T. BRADLEY, do. Bradley & Metcalf.
G. D. MORRIS, do. G. D. Morris.
J. N. MORRIS, do. H. N. Morris & Co.
MARSHALL & ISLEY, Bankers.

Janesville, Office in Wheelock's Store.

HOLDEN, KEMP & Co., W. W. HOLDEN, H. WOODRUFF.

June 15th, 1854.

New England Mutual Life Ins.,

Of Boston, Mass., Chartered in 1843.
Capital and accumulation, \$650,000.

THIS Company is one of the oldest,
and among the most prudently and successfully
conducted in the country. The primary object in con-
ducting its business has been to provide perfect se-
curity under all conceivable circumstances, for the
payment of its losses under its policies, and to return to
the insured the surplus at stated periods, and strict
economy is observed.

Every insured person is a member of the company
and shares in the profits of its business, and is sub-
ject to no liability or assessments beyond his premium.
The directors are required to be peculiarly interest-
ed in the company, and they give it their personal at-
tention; and bonds of sufficient security are given by
the officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

Insurance may be effected for the benefit of the wife,
which is secured to her by law beyond the reach of a
husband's creditors; and creditors may insure the
lives of debtors.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President; D. F. STURGES, Secy.;
CHAS. PUTNEY, Agent.

O. P. ROBINSON, Examining Physician.

June 15th, 1854.

Fire, Marine & Life Insurance

NEW YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, \$500,000.

NATIONAL PROTECTION, SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Capital \$200,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INS. CO., PLATTSMOUTH, N. Y.,
Capital \$200,000.

AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., UTICA, N. Y.,
Capital \$200,000.

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL, WAUKESHA, WIS.,
Capital \$150,000.

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL, MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
Capital \$100,000.

DELOIT INSURANCE COMPANY, ROCK COUNTY, WIS.,
Capital \$150,000.

BOON COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY, ILLINOIS,
Capital \$100,000.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CT., Capital \$100,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIFE STOCK INS. CO.,
Capital \$40,000.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
Capital \$500,000, (\$100,000 paid in).

The undersigned has been duly appointed Agent of
the above named companies, and is now prepared to
take risks and issue policies upon all kinds of insurable
property at the lowest rates of premium.

NEW STREET MUSIC received a new stock of
J. B. HOPKINS, Secretary.

C. C. OLIN, Gen. Agent.

Le J. F. FARRALL, Treasurer.

Highly Important to Farmers.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE FARMERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY IN THE WEST.

THE MADISON MUTUAL,

LOCATED AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THIS Company continues to take risks upon
Farm Property only, consisting of buildings of all
kinds, (belonging to farmers,) household furniture, grain
in barns, live stock, etc., from one to five years, at low-
er rates than most other responsible companies.

All losses promptly paid at the office as soon as proof
is made to the satisfaction of the company.

We believe it to be for the interest of the farmers to
insure by themselves, their property being less hazard-
ous than any other, consequently you will have no
losses only your own of the same class, and all will be
on an equal footing.

Experience has shown that two-thirds, if not three-
fourths of all the fires that occur are upon stables, barns,
mills, shops and such like property. In this com-
pany all such property is rejected positively, by LET-
TING THEM ALONE.

Farmers, look to your own interest, and insure in a
Farmers' Company.

We have been doing business a little over three years,
and we have not been obliged to assess our premium
notes, and for the last fifteen months we have not
had a single dollar loss, though doing a large and
prosperous business, which we believe to be without a
history.

The best of references given as to the responsibility
of the company.

TRAVELING AGENTS Wanted for Wisconsin, Iowa,
Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

SIMON MILES, President.

B. F. HOPKINS, Secretary.

C. C. OLIN, Gen. Agent.

Le J. F. FARRALL, Treasurer.

MADISON MUSIC STORE.

THE undersigned has in his Ware
Room, in Beven's Model Block, a good assortment
of Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, and MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS generally. Some of the best manufac-
tured in the world, and at the lowest prices.

Chickering, Hallett & Davis, Isaac Gilbert, Wood-
ward & Brown, Loren-Matth of Boston, and Hall & Son
of New York, are all contributors to his stock of Pianos.

Prince & Co., Bishop & Child, and S. D. & H. W.
Smith's Melodeons are there also. These instruments
are not found in auction rooms and other places where
forced sales are made to raise money for the makers,
and their customers are consequently injured.

The instruments are all for sale at
factory prices, and warranted satisfactory.

Pianos from other manufacturers can be furnished if
desired.

An experienced and disinterested agent in New
York selects for the subscriber any style and price of
instrument desired—in whose judgment, musical skill and
taste, implicit confidence can be placed.

NEW STREET MUSIC received a new stock of
publishers' prices, and sent by mail free of postage.

Violins, Guitars, Tamborines,
Banjos, Accordions, Flutes, Fife,
Italian and other Violin Strings. Guitar and Bass
Viol Strings of the best quality. Violin Books
and parts of Violins.

Berthlin's, Tuntner's, and other instruction books for
all instruments, and many other articles in the music
line, usually found in such stores, kept always on hand.

Do not go further East, until you have called at the
MADISON MUSIC STORE.

for, depend upon it, there is no use in it.

D. HOLT.

Madison, May 31st, 1854.

Just Arrived.

20,00

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
THE THREE FRIENDS;
OR,
THE WHITE LADY OF BRANDENBURG.

[Continued from yesterday.]

With the princess Wilhelmina, matters were, meanwhile, little better than with them. She was under no necessity of feigning illness, for, having lost at the same time both her beloved brother and her lover, her agitation, fear, and grief threw her into a fever, during which she fell more than once into a dangerous delirium; we say dangerous, because, under its influence, her tongue lost its guidance, and syllabled personally the names of Kat and Frederic.

In one of the intervals between one of these paroxysms, when, as it appeared to her, she was wide awake, the white lady of Brandenburg, with a very dignified and noble attitude, approached her bedside. The candles had burnt low, her only attendant was fast asleep, the wind roared fiercely in the chimney, and the howlings of a screech-owl from a neighboring turret mingled terribly with the night blasts. She attempted to address the spectre, which leaned compassionately over her; but no words passed between them. In a few seconds, the white lady turned away her face, and appeared with one hand to be shrouding her eyes from some appalling spectacle, while the other was pressed closely against her bosom. Wilhelmina, in agony and trembling, watched its movements with intense earnestness. Presently, the tapers threw up a bright glare, then sank, flickered for a moment, and the chamber was wrapped in total darkness. Sleep then came to her relief; and when late on the following morning she again opened her eyes, the rain was beating against the casements, and her beloved friend and governor, almost in the very attitude of the white lady, leaning over her, and wiping the perspiration from her brow.

In the course of the day, her unhappy mother, bending beneath the weight of her affliction, came by stealth into her chamber, and throwing herself into a *fauteuil*, hid her face in the bed clothes, and sobbed long and bitterly. With her habitual imprudence, she disclosed to Wilhelmina the fate of Frederic and his companion, and by so doing brought on a fresh attack of fever, which nearly put a period to her daughter's life. When she saw the mischief she had caused, her regret and sorrow knew no bounds. Under the force of maternal instincts, the natural weakness of her character disappeared, and, setting her tyrannical husband at defiance with the courage of a heroine, she remained day and night by her daughter's bedside, regardless of his menaces, and for the time making light of death and life.

To describe the state of mind into which the king was thrown by his son's act of disobedience, would exceed the powers of language. It cannot be doubted that for a time at least he was mad. Encouraged by his flagitious minister, Grumond, he resolved upon the exhibition of an awful tragedy, which should inspire all Christendom with horror. Nothing less than the blood of his son would appease his paternal resentment; and openly, in the face of the day, he published his determination, and made preparations for the execution. It is believed that the Austrian ambassador, Seckendorf, a man of the most profligate principles, likewise favored secretly this infamous design, though all the sovereigns of Germany, as well as the king of England, exerted their utmost influence to deter the Prussian monarch from the perpetration of the crime he meditated. The greater their exertions, however, the more obstinate he became, as he appeared to regard it in the light of victory over all the powers of Europe to put his only son to death, that he might establish universally the conviction, that he could do in Berlin whatever he thought proper, in spite of Germany and the world.

Into the political negotiations connected with this affair, our limits will not permit us to enter. We return, therefore, to the prince and his companion, who, having been removed to the fortress at which they were made prisoners, were thrown into separate dungeons in a small obscure city in the heart of Prussia. It seemed to be the object of the father to subdue the courage and constancy of his son, as well as in other respects to degrade his character, since all manner of devices were made use of to induce him to betray his friend; but to the honor of Frederic be it said, all the snares laid for him were unavailing. He persisted in his original declaration, that the plan of flight was his own, and that Kat only consented to accompany him at his earnest desire and entreaty, and after having exhausted all his efforts in the endeavor to divert him from his purpose. In this way he hoped to concentrate his father's vengeance upon himself, and save the life of his friend. Had Frederic always acted thus, no prince whose name is recorded in modern history would have better deserved to command the admiration of mankind. Kat, on his part, surprised, if possible, the prince himself in disinterestedness and heroism. He persisted in uniformity that Frederic was innocent—that neither of them, indeed, had intended serious disobedience to the royal commands—but that, in a moment of youthful frivolity, he had persuaded the young prince to accompany him on a secret visit to the French capital, where they meditated only a short stay, after which it was their intention to return to Berlin, even before their absence should be discovered.

Everything in Prussia was then conducted through military agency, chiefly because men connected with the martial profession were supposed to be less accessible than others to the weakness of friendship or affection. The hope of promotion, moreover, was expected to quiet any scruples which might arise in the mind respecting the humanity or justice of any transaction. Accordingly, an officer was sent to Frederic, who, having first examined Kat, came into the prince's apartment with meek humility, but with real insolence, to interrogate him respecting his views past and present—to utter the most atrocious accusations against his friend, and to extort from him, if possible, a confession of some rebellious project, which would appear, at least, to justify his father in taking away his life.

Through this ordeal, Frederic passed with great intrepidity and success. He repelled, with scorn and indignation, the calumnies attempted to be fastened on Kat, and maintained unflinchingly that the error of that gallant officer arose solely through mistaken friendship and affection for him. The spy, who had evidently been drilled at court, now adroitly threw out certain hints respecting the feelings of Wilhelmina, which so incensed Frederic, that he instinctively moved his hand towards where his sword had used to be, and would unquestionably have run his interrogator through the body had the trusty weapon been still within his reach. Recollecting himself suddenly, he turned a look of intense scorn upon the military inquisitor, and said:

"If my father forgets himself, you would feel it to be your duty, were you a gentleman, to spare the honor of his daughter. The princess Wilhelmina stands far beyond the reach of vulgar suspicion and calumny. She is my sister, sir; and the time may yet come when it will be in my power to chastise all those persons who

are to cast aspersions upon her. For myself, you are welcome to heap on me every insult suggested by low and base natures. As a son and a prince, I shall submit, because it is my father's will. But let the vicissitudes which constantly take place in the affairs of this world suggest to you the prudence of remaining within the limit I prescribe for you; for, be assured, I have a memory which will treasure up whatever may be now submitted to, whether for good or evil."

The officer protested, and no doubt with truth his willingness to be convinced by his reasoning. He also protested that he was acting strictly under orders, and said he would faithfully represent to his majesty the respectful and obedient state of mind in which he found the prince. Immediately afterwards he took his leave, and during the remainder of the day Frederic was not disturbed by the entrance of a single individual; even his food was forgotten to be brought to him, so that he became the victim of physical as well as mental depression. Not a footstep was heard in the neighboring chambers, no sound of a sentinel in the court, and as he looked forth through the bars, he could behold nothing but a few withered leaves blown hither and thither by the wind. The sun shone faintly on the dusky walls, and a faintness came over him as the sense of absolute silence and stillness fell upon his heart. He had no books from which he might have sought some relief; his chamber was bare, containing nothing save an iron bedstead and a wooden seat, on which from time to time he threw himself in despair.

The hours wore away, the shades of evening came on, and by degrees thickened into absolute darkness, and yet no attendant appeared either to bring him a light or a morsel of bread. Being of a feeble constitution, this long abstinence affected him so much that in the course of the night he fainted on his bed, and remained plunged in a sort of stupor till morning.

When he came to himself, his mind was in a state of indescribable depression; stillness and silence continued to prevail throughout the fortress, where nothing but himself seemed to be endowed with life. Long he lay motionless on his hard pallet; but his feelings growing more and more painful every moment, he sprang on his feet and approached the window. Did his eyes deceive him, or was he plunged in some horrid dream? Concentrating all his soul in the sense of sight, he looked forth into the court with frantic terror. Darkness pervaded earth and air; yet through the gloom he could discern one object but too distinctly, it was the body of his gallant and intrepid friend dangling from a low gallows, which had been erected during the night, exactly opposite his window! He fell senseless on the floor, where he was found some hours after by a common soldier, who, it is said, without orders, had sought the apartment out of pure compassion. For some time he supposed the prince to be dead; at length, he revived, though not to the same life he had lived before. The whole economy of his thoughts and the constitution of his mind were changed. He uttered no lamentations or threats—but one fixed purpose seemed to have taken possession of his soul—life and death appeared to have become indifferent to him. He refused to utter a single syllable when an officer entered to interrogate him, and the food which they at length brought them of offering him, he motioned away with a wave of his hand. Like his sister, he found relief in sickness, and the death which his father had threatened him appeared for many days to be coming of its own accord.

In due time Frederic recovered, and in the course of time became king of Prussia. He then remembered the murderers of Kat. The chief murderer was, he knew, beyond his reach; and so, when he came to make inquiries, were the others, for bearing in mind that he possessed a memory, they had vanished from the kingdom of Prussia, and sought refuge in other parts of Germany. Wilhelmina, whom, to the latest hour of his life, he loved tenderly, never forgot her attachment for Kat, and in the midst of war and political excitement, and the cravings of literary and philosophical ambition, Frederic often devoted whole hours in conversation with her. They then recalled the happy days they spent together with this only friend, whose memory they both cherished to the last. If it was Kat's ambition, therefore, to be loved, he succeeded, since he left in the minds of the two individuals he valued most, the deepest possible remembrance of his unexampled affection and fidelity.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF AN ITALIAN PRINCIPALITY TO THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Paris to the New York Tribune, dated June 10th informs us that the principality of Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population of 6,500 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the union of the American states. It contains three cities, which cover nearly all its area. They are Menton, the largest, Roquebrune, and Monaco, the latter being the capital. The sovereignty of Monaco is vested in the prince of that name; but from the year 1814 until 1848 it had been under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848, when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Menton and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves independent. Monaco, the capital, being occupied by a Sardinian garrison, remained faithful. The Sardinian chamber of deputies has recently prepared a project of law to incorporate the revolted cities and all the principality into the kingdom, as an integral part thereof, without any separate rights, and it was probably in view of this, that the duke of Valentinois, one of the princes of Monaco, made an attempt in April to seize his hereditary possessions. He failed, however, and both parties have appealed to the United States representative at Paris, to take possession of the territory. The prince wishes to sell out to the United States his rights, for the purpose of raising money, as he is in needy circumstances, while the people of the principality wish to be taken under the wing of the American Union, in order to secure republican liberty, and the protection of a powerful government. The U. S. secretary of legation in Paris has undertaken to investigate the matter. The seaports are said to be good ones, and would prove valuable to us, while the territory is described as rich in mines of silver, iron, mercury, etc.

THE THIRTY-SECOND STATE.—A bill has been introduced into congress, providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state; and the legislature of Oregon are taking the preliminary steps for calling a convention to form a constitution. In the year 1856, Oregon will probably be the thirty-second state of the union. Its population already exceeds forty thousand, and the emigration to it is likely to be very large this year. Accounts from the territory represent the people as prospering; valuable gold mines and other minerals are discovered. As a farming region it is unsurpassed by any of the old states, even rivaling in wealth the southern neighbor, California. In 1850 the population of Oregon was only 13,294. It is now 40,000. In two years more it will contain a sufficient number of inhabitants, doubtless, to entitle it to admission as a state.

THE "KNOW NOTHING" JUBILEE.—was held at Baltimore, on the 4th.

The Daily Gazette.
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1854.

IN ADVANCE.—We trust that subscribers to the daily will remember that our terms require payment quarterly in advance. Those who choose can pay to our carriers; otherwise at our office or to Mr. Sutherland, at his bookstore.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel writes concerning the German celebration of the fourth, at Maysville, Dodge county as follows:

"In the fore part of the day, the German Independent company were out in full uniform. After dinner, they again formed, and immediately in their rear were a couple of effigies—one representing Gen. Pierce in uniform, and the other Stephen A. Douglas, both mounted on rails, and a black banner waving over them, inscribed 'Nebraska bill.' They were marched up a steep hill, and in going up, Douglas had often to hit the general a poke in the ribs to keep him in the traces. At the top of the hill they were received by a large gathering of Germans, with groans and hisses, and hanged upon a tree and fire set to them. While burning, there was one universal shout from all present, and as the fire died away, Pierce and Douglas were bid a long good bye, by all present."

Such demonstrations, though significant of a feeling among a large class of voters which gave almost an unbroken vote for President Pierce and the party of which Senator Douglas is the leader, are reprehensible in the highest degree. Effigies and burnings do not correct a public wrong, and are a poor way of expressing disapprobation of its authors. The ballot box offers the best mode of redress or punishment.

Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Gillette, Seward, Sumner and Wade were the only senators who voted against the bill granting \$10,000,000 for the purchase of Mexican territory.

We have not seen the vote in the house of representatives on the bill appropriating these \$10,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the treaty purchasing this territory, but have seen it stated that of the representatives from this state, Mr. Macy voted for the bill, Mr. Eastman against, and Mr. Wells dodged.

It is a simple act of justice to Mr. Eastman to say that during the progress of the slavery questions in the house he has faithfully represented the opinions and feelings of his constituents. He voted against postponing the bills which had precedence of the Nebraska bill; voted against its passage, and has since voted against the consummation of a kindred project as revealed in the once rejected Gadsden treaty. The Milwaukee Free Democrat charges him with voting with the friends of the Nebraska bill on several material questions, but if he did so, it has escaped our notice, and we would be glad to have the Democrat specify when and where. Mr. Eastman has not stood very high in our esteem, and judging from the fact that we have never been remembered by him in his distribution of documents, we probably are no especial favorites of his; but the truth is the truth, any where, and Mr. Eastman must be admitted to have behaved well in the trying scenes of the present congress.

A CHANCE FOR THE LAWYERS.—A legal friend hands us the following:

The act of the last legislature repealing all the provisions of the law conferring upon county courts jurisdiction to try and determine civil actions, appeals, or certiorari, seems to be singularly deficient in an important particular.

The 3d section of the repealing act is as follows:

"§ 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, and all suits and proceedings then pending and undetermined in any such county court, and which by the provisions of this act such court is not authorized to try and determine, shall forthwith be transferred to the circuit court of the same county, and by virtue of this act shall be deemed to be pending therein, and shall thereafter be proceeded with, tried, determined, and completed in the same manner as if originally commenced in or appealed to said circuit court."

There is clearly here no authority given to the circuit court, to proceed with, try, or determine any appeal or certiorari arising after the 1st day of this month.

Can any body tell us how the circuit courts are to obtain jurisdiction of such matters?

We have looked faithfully, but in vain, through the session laws, but can find no provisions touching the case. Have we overlooked anything, or is this *casus omissus* another specimen of the beauties of Wisconsin legislation?

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand the street commissioners have accepted the bid of Mr. O'Gara for paving and McAdamsing Main street. We hope the work will be commenced without delay.

Messrs. Hume & Spencer's steam planing shop has reached its second story. It is a large building and with its machinery in full operation will be capable of turning out a vast amount of mechanical work.

The walls of Peter Myers' block are going up rapidly. There are a large number of fine dwelling houses being built in different parts of the town, which when completed will add much to its appearance.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.—In directing attention to the advertisement of Mrs. La Dow and Miss Winters, we are confident we confer as great a favor upon our lady readers as upon the advertisers. The specimens of each kind of their work are really beautiful, and the leather relieve particularly may be made highly useful, and applied to several household uses. We are assured that neither of the arts taught by them are difficult of acquisition, and the price of tuition will be reasonable. A call at Mrs. Streeter's will at least be a pleasant one, and the matter is worthy of attention.

Mr. Ryan concluded his argument in the habeas corpus case on Saturday.

THE HABITS OF QUAILS.—Many sportsmen are in the habit of killing cock quails in the breeding season, or in July and August, thinking that their services can be dispensed with and the female bird can take care of the covey. A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, has the following on this point which is worthy the attention of sporting men:

"The hen quail in this section usually lays, sits, and brings off her first brood the latter part of June or first of July, and when her chicks are a few days old she commences to lay another litter of eggs, and the male bird either takes charge of the first brood or sits and hatches the second without any assistance whatever from the hen. As a proof of this, in the month of August, 1845, I flushed an old cock bird in charge of a bevy of very small chicks, and he expressed as much concern for their safety as any hen could have done, and I repeatedly saw them from the time of their leaving the shell till they were full grown, and no old hen did I ever flush with them."

Many, perhaps, will say this is proof only in one instance, and in this case the hen might have got killed, but, as further proof, in the month of August, 1847, I found a quail's nest with nine eggs in it, from which I flushed an old cock, it was near where I had to pass frequently and by using a little caution, I had frequent opportunities of observing him patiently sitting, and I was there the day he hatched, and saw the little ones sticking their heads out from under him, and afterwards repeatedly saw them till they were nearly grown. And likewise in near vicinity, I frequently flushed a hen quail with an early brood."

GANG OF THIEVES.—It appears by the Waukegan Freeman's Advocate, that a large and daring band of thieves are perpetrating systematic outrages in northern Illinois, breaking into houses and taking provisions, money and various other articles. One Sunday night they broke into the house of Mr. Emery, at Hainesville, carrying off money, &c. In their hasty flight, they left a hat containing a letter, purporting to be from one of the gang to his wife, in which the successes and adventures of the company are communicated. It states that their rendezvous is 40 miles from Chicago and 30 from Voree. From the fact that Voree is the name of an old Mormon settlement near Burlington, Wis., abandoned some years ago for Beaver Island, it is conjectured that the gang is composed of Mormons from that island, who are thus collecting a store of provisions, &c., which are probably brought to some lake port and shipped.—*Racine Advocate.*

The progress of testing the purity of gold at the United States mint, is to take each deposit melt it separately, and mould it into bars. These bars next pass through the hands of the assayer, who with a chisel chips a small fragment from each one. Each chip is then rolled into a thin ribbon, and filed down until it weighs exactly ten grains. It is then melted into a little cup made of calcined bone ashes, and all the base metals, copper, tin, &c., are absorbed by the porous material of the cup, or carried off by oxidation. The gold is then boiled in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver that it contains and leaves the gold pure. It is then weighed, and the amount which it has lost gives the exact proportion of impurity in the original bar.

LARGE FIELD OF CORN.—On the west side of the Scioto, just below Columbus, there is a field of six hundred acres of bottom land planted in corn. Fifteen shovel plows and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twenty-five horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well plowed furrows. Twenty-five German girls follow the plows, and do the hoeing, for which they receive 62½ cents per day. The men receive \$20 a month.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A SHERIFF OUTWITTED.—The Hippodrome exhibited on Saturday in a pleasant country village not over 20 miles from Milwaukee. The sheriff of the county had been notified that a lot of pickpockets—sharp fellows at the business—followed the Hippodrome, fleeing the unwary. In order to watch them the better, our sheriff disguised himself and mingled with the crowd, as a green 'un from the rural districts. He passed the day and evening in close observation of all suspicious-looking characters, but made no discoveries until about 8 o'clock, when he found, to his mingled surprise and amusement, that his own pocket had been picked clean—wallet, notes, checks, bills, &c., all gone. Luckily he reached town in time to stop the payment of the checks, and the loss otherwise was small. He would give something to make the acquaintance of the clever rogue who so effectually turned the tables on him.—*Mil. Sent.*

CONVICTION OF SEDUCTION.—Last week a young man named William A. Jenkins of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, was convicted of the crime of seducing Miss Sarah Claffin, in April last, while under the promise to her. The case was clearly proved, and he was sentenced to the state prison at Auburn for three years. He is a young man, 23 years old, of very respectable parents, and since his indictment married another young lady.—*Albany Ez.*

Some people do not know, as all ought to that wood ashes kept for a time in such a situation as to become damp, will spontaneously ignite and set on fire any wood with which they come in contact. Ashes kept perfectly dry are safe, but it is better to have an ash bin constructed of brick or stone, so as to obviate the possibility of an accident.

CERTIORARI FROM JUSTICES' COURTS.—To correct what appears to be a general impression, we are requested by the secretary of state to say, that there is no act on the rolls abolishing the proceeding by certiorari in the above courts.—*Argus & Dem.*

RECOVERING.—Miss Sarah Mitchell, the rider who was hurt by the fall of her horse at the Hippodrome, has so far recovered as to be able to leave for the east in this afternoon's train. She is comfortable, but still nearly helpless. It will be several weeks before she will be able to bear her weight upon the injured ankle. She was to have been married on the evening of the accident. Her affianced who is the leader of the band attending the company, arrived here yesterday, and attends her on her journey.—*Madison Argus.*

A bachelor friend of ours says that he never attempted to make but one speech to a woman, and then he did not succeed. It was a beautiful moonlight night and he caught her hand and dropped upon his knees. He only saw a streak of calico as she went over the bars. He did not see her again for a fortnight, and then a fellow was feeding her with molasses candy at a circus.

BAILIE PEYTON.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says:

We have a rumor here that the whigs of California will probably elect Mr. Gwin's successor, and that Bailie Peyton, formerly member of Congress, from Tennessee, will be the man. Mr. Duer and Mr. Stanley are also mentioned in connection with the same office—the former from New York, the latter from North Carolina.

THE SEVENTEEN YEARS LOCUSTS.—Those singular insects have made their appearance in this section of the state in great abundance. The timber in this section is perfectly swarmed with them, and the air is filled with their delightful music.

The habits of this locust are quite singular. They make their appearance in certain districts every seventeen years; but do not appear in all these districts the same year. They are consequently found in some part or other of this country every few years, but they never appear in the same district oftener than once in seventeen years, except where two districts lap or join. Through the central part of Pennsylvania there is a strip of country where they appear every seventh and tenth year alternately. And in Virginia there is a valley where they appear every fourth and thirteenth year alternately, and according to an article we saw several years since, there is a district in Texas where they appear three times in seventeen years. Entomologists account for this by showing that there are three distinct races that inhabit this district, each maturing at different periods.

This insect is not the one which is spoken of by Moses, as having destroyed all kinds of vegetation in Egypt, as it is only found in the United States. In fact it is not strictly one of the locusts family; but belongs to the cicada family, of which the large black horse-fly is a species. The scientific name of this insect is *Cicada Septendecim*, from the fact that they make their appearance once in seventeen years. They emerge from the ground, generally about the first of June, or if the spring is early, through the month of May, and always during the night. On their first coming out they are in a form of grub, or pupa, with two stout diggers or front legs. They generally crawl up a twig of grass, or on the side of a tree or shrub, where they can enjoy the heat of the sun. After a short warming the pupa dries and contracts so as to cause it to burst open on the back, through which the insect escapes from its long confinement, to bask in the warm sunshine, instead of groping its way in the dark through the cold earth.

They begin to lay their eggs about the middle of June. These are deposited in close lines of several inches long, in the tender twigs of trees. The eggs remain in these twigs until they are hatched out by the sun. The young is in the shape of a maggot, or small grub; and as soon as they escape from the eggs they drop to the ground, into which they descend from three to six feet, and remain there the long period of seventeen years, by which time they are again prepared to emerge from their gloomy caverns. Notwithstanding the usual idea that they are destructive to vegetation, they are in no way injurious; they live by suction, having a bill similar to the horse-fly, and feed on the moisture on the leaves of trees and grass, never attacking the leaves themselves. The only damage they do is done by the female in depositing her eggs; the branches generally wilt and die, from the wound made by her.

These insects are the favorite food of various animals. Immense numbers are destroyed by hogs before they emerge from the ground; they are also, when in their perfect state eagerly devoured by squirrels. Some of the large birds are also fond of them. The Indians, likewise, consider them as delicate food when fried, and consequently feast upon them while they last. In New Jersey they have been used in making soap. They remain until the middle of August or first September, then die.—*Ottawa Free Trader.*

A social party at Madison the other evening, were interrupted during a game of *checkers*, by the entrance of a clergyman. The latter did not seem, however, to notice the embarrassment of the party, but looking over the shoulder of one of them who held the "possibles" advised him "to take it up and play it alone."—*Mil. News.*

FAILURE OF THE SCHUYLERS.—The N. Y. Times of the 4th says:

In regard to the heavy failure of Messrs. Robert and George L. Schuyler, announced in our last paper, we learn to-day that \$600,000 of their immediate obligations are to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, secured by railroad collaterals. The remainder of their money engagements are variously distributed, but as far as we are advised are generally secured by similar collaterals.

CENSUS OF DETROIT.—The census of Detroit, just completed, shows a population of 40,127—an increase, according to the Free Press of 5691 since 1853. This is a rapid growth.

SAD.—We learn that a young man named Bristol, was severely injured by the explosion of a cannon, on the 4th of July, at Paw Paw, Michigan. His life is despaired of.

EXTRA COPIES.—Extra copies of our daily can be had at the office, or at J. Sutherland's bookstore.

COMMENCEMENT.—Judge Hubbell has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Athenaeum and Polymneon societies of the State University, at Madison, at the coming commencement.

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, TUESDAY, JULY 10.—Flour from winter wheat 4.00 per cwt., 8.50 per bbl.; from spring, 8.50 per cwt., 7.50 per bbl.; wheat, winter, 90a34; Canada club, 90a55; common spring, 75a50; corn, shelled, 34; in the ear, 27; oats, 26; wool, 20a31.

MILWAUKEE, MONDAY, JULY 11.—Weather fine and little doing in market. Wheat, winter, 1.30a1.25; spring, 1.00a1.12½; rye 75a78; oats 30a34; barley 50a 60; corn 44a47—demand good; wool, little doing, 30a 33.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law.

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.
Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1851.

BADGER STATE BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Particular attention paid to collections.
SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.
September 1st 1853.
Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee, J. B. Kellogg, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine, H. J. ULANAK, Cashier.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.

This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.

For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.

Bills, Notes &c. received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.

HENRY B. BUNSTER, Pres't.

J. H. VERMILY, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,
JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1856.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with despatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

Proprietors.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO.,
New York. Buffalo.

87½ W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

1854. L. J. HIGBY, 1854.

Forwarding, Commission and Produce

MERCHANT,

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all grain, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20th, 1854. 30m6

DIED.

In this city, Saturday evening, at the residence of Mr. A. B. Miller, Miss NANCY P. SHANNON, aged 19 years.

FARWELL & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Excelsior Block, Milwaukee street.

Dodge's Insurance Agency,

CAPITAL \$1,500,000 00!!!

TRINITY INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD CONN.;
HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.;
PROVIDENCE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.;
CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

LIFE, FIRE, LIVE STOCK AND MARINE.

RISKS negotiated to any amount.

Rebtor to over \$10,000 00 Losses paid in Rock county.

Office with Sleeper & Norton, Exchange Block, West side of River, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Jy11 GEO. S. DODGE.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Manufacturers' Agents.

175 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO. : : : ILLINOIS.

SOLE AGENTS for LAFLIN BROTHER'S

Laid and Wave Letter, Cap, Flat-Cap, Medium, Best and other Papers;

CRANE & Co.'s Superior Colored Medium, Band, Tissue and Envelope papers;

SMITH & PETERS' Printers' Cards and Card Board;

LAURENCE & Co.'s Domestic and Imported Cigars;

THOMAS C. MILLER & Co.'s Tobacco;

Westfield Whips and Lashes;

LAFLIN & SMITH'S Celebrated Gun Powder and Safety Fuse, &c.

Jy11

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
THE THREE FRIENDS;
OR,
THE WHITE LADY OF BRANDENBURG.

[Concluded from yesterday.]

With the princess Wilhelmina, matters were, meanwhile, little better than with them. She was under no necessity of feigning illness, for, having lost at the same time both her beloved brother and her lover, her agitation, fear, and grief threw her into a fever, during which she fell more than once into a dangerous delirium: we say dangerous, because, under its influence, her tongue lost its guidance, and syllabled perpetually the names of Kat and Frederic.

In one of the intervals between one of these paroxysms, when, as it appeared to her, she was wide awake, the white lady of Brandenburg, with a very dignified air and attitude, approached her bedside. The candles had burnt low, her only attendant was fast asleep, the wind roared fiercely in the chimney, and the ho hoings of a screech-owl from a neighboring turret mingled terrible with the night blasts. She attempted to address the seeress, which seemed compassionately over her; but no words passed between them. In a few seconds, the white lady turned away her face, and appeared with one hand to be shrouding her eyes from some appalling spectacle, while the other was pressed closely against her bosom. Wilhelmina, in agony and trembling, watched its movements with intense earnestness. Presently, the tapers took up a bright glare, then sank, flickered for a moment, and the chamber was wrapped in total darkness. Sleep then came to her relief; and when late on the following morning she again opened her eyes, the rain was beating against the casements, and her beloved friend and governor, almost in the very attitude of the white lady, leaning over her, and wiping the perspiration from her brow.

In the course of the day, her unhappy mother, bending beneath the weight of her affliction, came by stealth into her chamber, and throwing herself into a *faisail*, hid her face in the bed clothes, and sobbed long and bitterly. With her habitual imprudence, she disclosed to Wilhelmina the fate of Frederic and his companion, and by so doing brought on a fresh attack of fever, which nearly put a period to her daughter's life. When she saw the mischief she had caused, her regret and sorrow knew no bounds. Under the force of maternal instincts, the natural weakness of her character disappeared, and, setting her theatrical husband at defiance with the courage of a heroine, she remained day and night by her daughter's bedside, regardless of her menaces, and for the time making light of death and life.

To describe the state of mind into which the king was thrown by his son's act of disobedience, would exceed the powers of language. It cannot be doubted that for a time at least he was mad. Encouraged by his flagitious minister, Grummon, he resolved upon the exhibition of an awful tragedy, which should inspire all Christians with horror. Nothing less than the blood of his son would appease his paternal resentment; and openly, in the face of the day, he published his determination, and made preparations for the execution. It is believed that the Austrian ambassador, Seckendorf, a man of the most profligate principles, likewise favored secretly this infamous design, though all the sovereigns of Germany, as well as the king of England, exerted their utmost influence to deter the Prussian monarch from the perpetration of the crime he meditated. The greater their exertions, however, the more obstinate he became, as he appeared to regard it in the light of victory over all the powers of Europe to put his only son to death, that he might establish universally the conviction, that he could do in Berlin whatever he thought proper, in spite of Germany and the world.

Into the political negotiations connected with this affair, our limits will not permit us to enter. We return, therefore, to the prince and his companion, who, having been removed to the fortress at which they were made prisoners, were thrown into separate dungeons in a small obscure city in the heart of Prussia. It seemed to be the object of the father to subdue the courage and constancy of his son, as well as in other respects to degrade his character, since all manner of devices were made use of to induce him to betray his friend; but to the honor of Frederic be it said, all the snares laid for him were unavailing. He persisted in his original declaration, that the plan of flight was his own, and that Kat only consented to accompany him at his earnest desire and entreaty, and after having exhausted all his efforts in the endeavor to divert him from his purpose. In this way he hoped to concentrate his father's vengeance upon himself, and save the life of his friend. Had Frederic always acted thus, no prince whose name is recorded in modern history would have better deserved to command the admiration of mankind. Kat, on his part, surpassed, if possible, the prince himself in disinterestedness and heroism. He persisted in uniformity that Frederic was innocent—that neither of them, indeed, had intended serious disobedience to the royal commands—but that, in a moment of youthful folly, he had persuaded the young prince to accompany him on a secret visit to the French capital, where they meditated only a short stay, after which it was their intention to return to Berlin, even before their absence should be discovered.

Everything in Prussia was then conducted through military agency, chiefly because men connected with the martial profession were supposed to be less accessible than others to the weakness of friendship or affection. The hope of promotion, moreover, was expected to inspire any scruples which might arise in the mind respecting the humanity or justice of any transaction. Accordingly, an officer was sent to Frederic, who, having first examined Kat, came into the prince's apartment with mock humility, but with real insolence, to interrogate him respecting his views past and present—to utter the most atrocious accusations against his friend, and to extort from him, if possible, a confession of some rebellious project, which would appear, at least, to justify his father in taking away his life.

Through this ordeal, Frederic passed with great intrepidity and success. He repelled, with scorn and indignation, the calumnies attempted to be fastened on Kat, and maintained unflinchingly that the error of that gallant officer arose solely from mistaken friendship and affection for him. The spy, who had evidently been drilled at court, now adroitly threw out certain hints respecting the feelings of Wilhelmina, which so incensed Frederic, that he instinctively moved his hand towards where his sword had used to be, and would unquestionably have run his interrogator through the body had the trusty weapon been still within his reach. Recollecting himself suddenly, he turned a look of intense scorn upon the military inquisitor, and said:

"If my father forgets himself, you would feel it to be your duty, were you a gentleman, to spare the honor of his daughter. The princess Wilhelmina stands far beyond the reach of vulgar suspicion and calumny. She is my sister, and the time may yet come when it will be in my power to chastise all those persons who

are to cast aspersions upon her. For myself, you are welcome to heap on me every insult suggested by low and base natures. As a son and a prince, I shall submit, because it is my father's will. But let the vicissitudes which constantly take place in the affairs of this world suggest to you the prudence of remaining within the limit I prescribe for you; for, be assured, I have a memory which will treasure up whatever may be now submitted to, whether for good or evil."

The officer professed, and no doubt with truth his willingness to be convinced by his reasoning. He also protested that he was acting strictly under orders, and said he would faithfully represent to his majesty the respectful and obedient state of mind in which he found the prince. Immediately afterwards he took his leave, and during the remainder of the day Frederic was not disturbed by the entrance of a single individual; even his food was forgotten to be brought to him, so that he became the victim of physical as well as mental depression. Not a footstep was heard in the neighboring chambers, no sound of a sentinel in the court, and as he looked forth through the bars, he could behold nothing but a few withered leaves blown hither and thither by the wind. The sun shone faintly on the dusky walls, and a faintness came over him as the sense of absolute silence and stillness fell upon his heart. He had no books from which he might have sought some relief; his chamber was bare, containing nothing save an iron bedstead and a wooden seat, on which from time to time he threw himself in despair.

The hours were away, the shades of evening came on, and by degrees thickened into absolute darkness, and yet no attendant appeared either to bring him a light or a morsel of bread. Being of a feeble constitution, this long abstinence affected him so much that in the course of the night he fainted on his bed, and remained plunged in a sort of stupor till morning.

When he came to himself, his mind was in a state of indescribable depression; stillness and silence continued to prevail throughout the fortress, where nothing but himself seemed to be endowed with life. Long he lay motionless on his hard pallet; but his feelings growing more and more painful every moment, he sprang on his feet and approached the window. Did his eyes deceive him, or was he plunged in some horrid dream? Concentrating all his soul in the scene of sight, he looked forth into the court with frantic terror. Darkness pervaded earth and air; yet through the gloom he could discern one object but too distinctly, it was the body of his gallant and intrepid friend dangling from a low gallows, which had been erected during the night, exactly opposite his window! He fell senseless on the floor, where he was found some hours after by a common soldier, who, it is said, without orders, had sought the apartment out of pure compassion. For some time he supposed the prince to be dead; at length, he revived, though not to the same life he had lived before. The whole economy of his thoughts and the constitution of his mind were changed. He uttered no lamentations or threats—but one fixed purpose seemed to have taken possession of his soul—life and death appeared to have become indifferent to him. He refused to utter a single syllable when an officer entered to interrogate him, and the food which they at length brought thought of offering him, he motioned away with a wave of his hand. Like his sister, he found relief in sickness, and the death with which his father had threatened him appeared for many days to be coming of its own accord.

In due time Frederic recovered, and in the course of time became king of Prussia. He then remembered the murderers of Kat. The chief murderer was, he knew, beyond his reach; and so, when he came to make inquiries, were the others; for bearing in mind that he possessed a memory, they had vanished from the kingdom of Prussia, and sought refuge in other parts of Germany. Wilhelmina, whom, to the latest hour of his life, he loved tenderly, never forgot her attachment for Kat, and in the midst of war and political excitement, and the cravings of literary and philosophical ambition, Frederic often devoted whole hours in conversation with her. They then recalled the happy days they spent together with this only friend, whose memory they both cherished to the last. If it was Kat's ambition, therefore, to be loved, he succeeded, since he left in the minds of the two individuals he valued most, the deepest possible remembrance of his unexampled affection and fidelity.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF AN ITALIAN PRINCIPALITY TO THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Paris to the New York Tribune, dated June 10th, informs us that the principality of Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population of 6,500 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the union of the American states. It contains three cities, which cover nearly all its area. They are Menton, the largest, Roquebrune, and Monaco, the latter being the principal city of that name; but from the year 1814 until 1848 it had been under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848, when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Menton and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves independent. Monaco, the capital, being occupied by a Sardinian garrison, remained faithful. The Sardinian chamber of deputies has recently prepared a project of law to incorporate the revolted cities and all the principality into the kingdom, as an integral part thereof, without any separate rights, and it was probably in view of this, that the duke of Valentinois, one of the princes of Monaco, made an attempt in April to seize his hereditary possessions. He failed, however, and both parties have appealed to the United States representative at Paris, to take possession of the territory. The prince wishes to sell out to the United States his rights, for the purpose of raising money, as he is in needy circumstances, while the people of the principality wish to be taken under the wing of the American Union, in order to secure republican liberty, and the protection of a powerful government. The U. S. secretary of legation in Paris has undertaken to investigate the matter. The seaports are said to be good ones, and would prove valuable to us, while the territory is described as rich in mines of silver, iron, mercury, etc.

THE THIRTY-SECOND STATE.—A bill has been introduced into congress, providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state; and the legislature of Oregon are taking the preliminary steps for calling a convention to form a constitution. In the year 1856, Oregon will probably be the thirty-second state of the union. Its population already exceeds forty thousand, and the emigration to it is likely to be very large this year. Accounts from the territory represent the people as prospering; valuable gold mines and other minerals are discovered. As a farming region it is unsurpassed by any of the old states, even rivaling in wealth her southern neighbor, California. In 1850 the population of Oregon was only 13,294. It is now 40,000. In two years more it will contain a sufficient number of inhabitants, doubtless, to entitle it to admission as a state.

"The Know Nothing" Jubilee, was held at Baltimore, on the 4th.

The Daily Gazette.
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1854.

IN ADVANCE.—We trust that subscribers to the daily will remember that our terms require payment quarterly in advance. Those who choose can pay to our carriers; otherwise at our office or to Mr. Sutherland, at his bookstore.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel writes concerning the German celebration of the fourth, at Maysville, Dodge county as follows:

"In the fore part of the day, the German Independent company were out in full uniform. After dinner, they again formed, and immediately in their rear were a couple of effigies—one representing Gen. Pierce in uniform, and the other Stephen A. Douglas, both mounted on rails, and a black banner waving over them, inscribed 'Nebraska bill.' They were marched up a steep hill, and in going up, Douglas had often to hit the general a poke in the ribs to keep him in the traces. At the top of the hill they were received by a large gathering of Germans, with groans and hisses, and hanged upon a tree and fire set to them. While burning, there was one universal shout from all present, and as the fire died away, Pierce and Douglas were bid a long good bye, by all present."

Such demonstrations, though significant of a feeling among a large class of voters which gave almost an unbroken vote for President Pierce and the party of which Senator Douglas is the leader, are reprehensible in the highest degree. Effigies and burnings do not correct a public wrong, and are a poor way of expressing disapprobation of its authors. The ballot box offers the best mode of redress or punishment.

Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Gillette, Seward, Sumner and Wade were the only senators who voted against the bill granting \$10,000,000 for the purchase of Mexican territory.

We have not seen the vote in the house of representatives on the bill appropriating these \$10,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the treaty purchasing this territory, but have seen it stated that of the representatives from this state, Mr. Macy voted for the bill, Mr. Eastman against, and Mr. Wells dodged.

It is a simple act of justice to Mr. Eastman to say that during the progress of the slavery questions in the house he has faithfully represented the opinions and feelings of his constituents. He voted against postponing the bills which had precedence of the Nebraska bill; voted against its passage, and has since voted against the consummation of a kindred project as revealed in the once rejected Gadsden treaty. The Milwaukee Free Democrat charges him with voting with the friends of the Nebraska bill on several material questions, but if he did so, it has escaped our notice, and we would be glad to have the Democrat specify when and where. Mr. Eastman has not stood very high in our esteem, and judging from the fact that we have never been remembered by him in his distribution of documents, we probably are no special favorites of his; but the truth is the truth, any where, and Mr. Eastman must be admitted to have behaved well in the trying scenes of the present congress.

A CHANCE FOR THE LAWYER.—A legal friend hands us the following:

The act of the last legislature repealing all the provisions of the law conferring upon county courts jurisdiction to try and determine civil actions, appeals, or certiorari, seems to be singularly deficient in an important particular.

The 3d section of the repealing act is as follows:

"§ 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, and all suits and proceedings then pending and undetermined in any such county court, and which by the provisions of this act such court is not authorized to try and determine, shall forthwith be transferred to the circuit court of the same county, and by virtue of this act shall be deemed to be pending therein, and shall thereafter be proceeded with, tried, determined, and completed in the same manner as if originally commenced in or appealed to said circuit court."

There is clearly here no authority given to the circuit court, to proceed with, try, or determine any appeal or certiorari arising after the 1st day of this month.

Can any body tell us how the circuit courts are to obtain jurisdiction of such matters?

We have looked faithfully, but in vain, through the session laws, but can find no provisions touching the case. Have we overlooked anything, or is this *casus omissus* another specimen of the beauties of Wisconsin legislation?

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand the street commissioners have accepted the bid of Mr. O'Garra for paving and Macadamizing Main street. We hope the work will be commenced without delay.

Messrs. Hume & Spencer's steam planing shop has reached its second story. It is a large building and with its machinery in full operation will be capable of turning out a vast amount of mechanical work.

The walls of Peter Myers' block are going up rapidly.

There are a large number of fine dwelling houses being built in different parts of the town, which when completed will add much to its appearance.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.—In directing attention to the advertisement of Mrs. L. Dow and Miss Winters, we are confident we confer as great a favor upon our lady readers as upon the advertisers. The specimens of each kind of their work are really beautiful, and the leather reliefs particularly may be made highly useful, and applied to several household uses. We are assured that neither of the arts taught by them are difficult of acquisition, and the price of tuition will be reasonable. A call at Mrs. Streeter's will at least be a pleasant one, and the matter is worthy of attention.

Mr. Ryan concluded his argument in the habeas corpus case on Saturday.

THE HABITS OF QUAILS.—Many sportsmen are in the habit of killing quails in the breeding season, or in July and August, thinking that their services can be dispensed with, and the female bird can take care of the covey. A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, has the following on this point, which is worthy the attention of sportsmen:

"The hen quail in this section usually lays, sits, and brings off her first brood the latter part of June or first of July, and when her chicks are a few days old she commences to lay another litter of eggs, and the male bird either takes charge of the first brood or sits and hatches the second without any assistance whatever from the hen. As a proof of this, in the month of August, 1845, I flushed an old cock bird in charge of a bevy of very small chicks, and he expressed as much concern for their safety as any hen could have done, and I repeatedly saw them from the time of their leaving the shell till they were full grown, and no old hen did I ever flush with them."

Many, perhaps, will say this is proof only in one instance, and in this case the hen might have got killed, but, as further proof, in the month of August, 1847, I found a quail's nest with nine eggs in it, from which I flushed an old cock, it was near where I had to pass frequently and by using a little caution, I had frequent opportunities of observing him patiently sitting, and I was there the day he hatched, and saw the little ones sticking their heads out from under him, and afterwards repeatedly saw them till they were nearly grown. And likewise in near vicinity, I frequently flushed a hen quail with an early brood."

GANG OF THIEVES.—It appears by the *Waukegan Freeman's Advocate*, that a large and daring band of thieves are perpetrating systematic outrages in northern Illinois, breaking into houses and taking provisions, money and various other articles. One Sunday night they broke into the house of Mr. Emery, at Halstead, carrying off money, &c. In their hasty flight, they left a hat containing a letter, purporting to be from one of the gang to his wife, in which the success and adventures of the company are communicated. It states that their rendezvous is 40 miles from Chicago and 30 from Voree. From the fact that Voree is the name of an old Mormon settlement near Burlington, Wis., abandoned some years ago for Beaver Island, it is conjectured that the gang is composed of Mormons from that island, who are thus collecting a store of provisions, &c., which are probably brought to some lake port and shipped.—*Racine Advocate*.

The progress of testing the purity of gold at the United States mint, is to take each deposit met separately, and mould it into bars. These bars next pass through the hands of the assayer, who with a chip clips a small fragment from each one. Each chip is then rolled into a thin ribbon, and filed down until it weighs exactly ten grains. It is then melted into a little cup made of calcined bone ashes, and all the base metals, copper, tin, &c., are absorbed by the porous material of the cup, or carried off by oxidation. The gold is then boiled in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver that it contains and leaves the gold pure. It is then weighed, and the amount which it has lost gives the exact proportion of impurity in the original bar.

LARGE FIELD OF CORN.—On the west side of the Scioto, just below Columbus, there is a field of six hundred acres of bottom land planted in corn. Fifteen shovels and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twenty-five horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well plowed furrows. Twenty-five German girls follow the plows, and do the hoeing, for which they receive 62½ cents per day. The men receive \$20 a month.—*Cleveland Herald*.

A SHERIFF OUTWITTED.—The Hippodrome exhibited on Saturday in a pleasant country village not over 20 miles from Milwaukee. The sheriff of the county had been notified that a lot of pickpockets—sharp fellows at the business—followed the Hippodrome, fleeing the unwary. In order to watch them the better, our sheriff disguised himself and mingled with the crowd, as a green 'un from the rural districts. He passed the day and evening in close observation of all suspicious-looking characters, but made no discoveries until about 8 o'clock, when he found, to his mingled surprise and amusement, that his own pocket had been picked clean—wallet, notes, checks, bills, &c., all gone. Luckily he reached town in time to stop the payment of the checks, and the loss, otherwise was small. He would give something to make the acquaintance of the clever rogue who so effectually turned the tables on him.—*Mil. Sent*.

CONVICTION OF SEDUCTION.—Last week a young man named William A. Jenkins of Ellsworth, Jefferson county, was convicted of the crime of seducing Miss Sarah Claffin, in April last, while under the promise to her. The case was clearly proved, and he was sentenced to the state prison at Auburn for three years. He is a young man, 28 years old, of very respectable parents, and since his indictment married another young lady.—*Albany Ez*.

Some people do not know, as all ought to that wood ashes kept for a time in such a situation as to become damp, will spontaneously ignite and set on fire any wood with which they come in contact. Ashes kept perfectly dry are safe, but it is better to have an ash bin constructed of brick or stone, so as to obviate the possibility of an accident.

CERTIORARI FROM JUSTICES' COURTS.—To correct what appears to be a general impression, we are requested by the secretary of state to say, that there is no act on the rolls abolishing the proceeding by certiorari in the above courts.—*Argus & Dem*.

RECOVERING.—Miss Sarah Mitchell, the rider who was hurt by the fall of her horse at the Hippodrome, has so far recovered as to be able to leave for the east in this afternoon's train. She is comfortable, but still nearly helpless. It will be several weeks before she will be able to bear her weight upon the injured ankle. She was to have been married on the evening of the accident. Her affianced who is the leader of the band attending the company, arrived here yesterday, and attends her on her journey.—*Madison Argus*.

A bachelor friend of ours says that he never attempted to make but one speech to a woman, and then he did not succeed. It was a beautiful moonlight night and he caught her hand and dropped upon his knees. He only saw a streak of calico as she went over the bars. He did not see her again for a fortnight, and then a fellow was feeding her with molasses candy at a circus.

BAILIE PERRY.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says:

We have a rumor here that the whigs of California will probably elect Mr. Gwin's successor, and that Bailie Peyton, formerly member of congress, from Tennessee, will be the man. Mr. Decker and Mr. Stanley are also mentioned in connection with the same office—the former from New York, the latter from North Carolina.

THE SEVENTEEN YEARS LOCUSTS.—These singular insects have made their appearance in this section of the state in great abundance. The timber in this section is perfectly swarmed with them, and the air is filled with their doleful music.

The habits of this locust are quite singular. They make their appearance in certain districts every seventeen years; but do not appear in all these districts the same year. They are consequently found in some part or other of this country every few years, but they never appear in the same district oftener than once in seventeen years, except where two districts lap or join. Through the central part of Pennsylvania there is a strip of country where they appear every seventh and tenth year alternately. And in Virginia there is a valley where they appear every fourth and thirteenth year alternately, and according to an article we saw several years since, there is a district in Texas where they appear three times in seventeen years. Entomologists account for this by showing that there are three distinct races that inhabit this district, each maturing at different periods.

This insect is not the one which is spoken of by Moses, as having destroyed all kinds of vegetation in Egypt, as it is only found in the United States. In fact it is not strictly one of the locusts family; but belongs to the cicada family, of which the large black locust-fly is a species. The scientific name of this insect is *Cicada Septendecim*, from the fact that they make their appearance once in seventeen years. They emerge from the ground, generally about the first of June, or if the spring is early, through the month of May, and always during the night. On their first coming out they are in a form of grub, or pupa, with two stout diggers or front legs. They generally crawl up a twig of grass, or on the side of a tree or shrub, where they can enjoy the heat of the sun. After a short warming the pupa drops and contracts so as to cause it to burst open on the back, through which the insect escapes from its long confinement, to bask in the warm sunshine, instead of groping its way in the dark through the cold earth.

They begin to lay their eggs about the middle of June. These are deposited in close lines of several inches long, in the tender twigs of trees. The eggs remain in these twigs until they are hatched out by the sun. The young is in the shape of a maggot, or small grub; and as soon as they escape from the eggs they drop to the ground, into which they descend from three to six feet, and remain there the long period of seventeen years, by which time they are again prepared to emerge from their gloomy caverns. Notwithstanding the usual idea that they are destructive to vegetation, they are in no way injurious; they live by suction, having a bill similar to the horse-fly, and feed on the moisture on the leaves of trees and grass, never attacking the leaves themselves. The only damage they do is done by the female in depositing her eggs; the branches generally wilt and die, from the wound made by her.

These insects are the favorite food of various animals. Immense numbers are destroyed by hogs before they emerge from the ground; they are also, when in their perfect state eagerly devoured by squirrels. Some of the large birds are also fond of them. The Indians, likewise, consider them as delicate food when fried, and consequently feast upon them while they last. In New Jersey they have been used in making soap. They remain until the middle of August or first of September, then die.—*Ottawa Free Trader*.

A social party at Madison the other evening, were interrupted during a game of *chance*, by the entrance of a clergyman. The latter did not seem, however, to notice the embarrassment of the party, but, looking over the shoulder of one of them who held the "possibles" advised him "to take it up and play it alone."—*Mil. News*.

FAILURE OF THE SCHUYLERS.—The N. Y. Times of the 4th says:

In regard to the heavy failure of Messrs. Robert and George L. Schuyler, announced in our last paper, we learn to-day that \$600,000 of their immediate obligations are to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, secured by railroad collaterals. The remainder of their money engagements are variously distributed, but as far as we are advised are generally secured by similar collaterals.

CENSUS OF DETROIT.—The census of Detroit, just completed, shows a population of 40,127—an increase, according to the Free Press of 5691 since 1853. This is a rapid growth.

SAD.—We learn that a young man named Bristol, was severely injured by the explosion of a cannon, on the 4th of July, at Paw Paw, Michigan. His life is despaired of.

EXTRA COPIES.—Extra copies of our daily can be had at the office, or at J. Sutherland's bookstore.

COMMENCEMENT.—Judge Hubbell has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Athenaeum and Polymath societies of the State University, at Madison, at the coming commencement.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.
Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.
This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.
For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.
Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.
HENRY D. BUNSTER, Pres't.
J. B. VENABLE, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,
JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1854.
A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with despatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.
Proprietors,
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, PARSONS & CO.,
New York. Buffalo.

87th W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

1854. **L. J. HIGBY,** 1854.
Forwarding, Commission and Produce
MERCHANT,
Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Flour, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.
Milwaukee, March 20th, 1854.

DIED,
In this city, Saturday evening, at the residence of Mr. B. Miller, Miss MARY E. SHANNON, aged 19 years.

FARWELL & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Excelsior Block, Milwaukee street.

Dodge's Insurance Agency,
CAPITAL \$1,500,000 00!!!
FIRE, LIFE, STOCK AND MARINE
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD CONNECTICUT
HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
LIFE, FIRE, LIFE STOCK AND MARINE
REBBS negotiated to any amount.
Refer to over \$10,000 00 Losses paid in last county.
Office with Stepler & Norton, Exchange Block, West side of River, Janesville, Wisconsin.
GEO. E. DODGE.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
Manufacturers' Agents.
175 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO. ILLINOIS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR LAFLIN BROTHERS' Solid and Wove Letter, Cap, Flat-Cap, Bag, Paper and other Papers.
ORANGE & CO.'s Superior Colored Medium, Road, Tissue and Envelope papers.
SMITH & PETERS' Printers Cards and Card Boards.
LOOMIS & CO.'s Domestic and Imported Cigars.
THOR O. MILLER & CO.'s Tobacco.
Westfield Whips and Lashes.
LAFLIN & SMITH'S Celebrated Gun Powder and Safety Fuse, &c.

Chrysolite Painting, Leather Rallevs and Paper Mache Work.

MRS. L. L. DOW and MISS WINTERS
have taken rooms for a few days at Mrs. B. Schuyler's residence, on Main street, one door above the corner of Milwaukee street, and will give lessons in the various branches of useful and ornamental work.
Pupils will be received and thoroughly instructed in either or all of these acquisitions, on such terms as will be satisfactory. Materials furnished, and pupils allowed to retain the pieces upon which they have labored. Usually, these pieces will of themselves, if sold, more than pay the cost of tuition.
An examination of specimen work is respectfully invited.
Janesville, July 11, 1854. div

DAMAR VARNISH.—A transparent Varnish used with Zinc White.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, by the barrel or gallon.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.—All the sizes in stock, also, the celebrated French Glass at the Empire Glass Store.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

COD LIVER OIL.—Rushton & Clark's celebrated Cod Liver Oil; by the dozen or bottle.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—The best article and most fashionable brands ever offered in this city.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CAMPBINE & BURNING FLUID.
We have at all times a full supply on hand, warranted fresh.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment of this valuable Medicine just received.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CANARY HEMP and RAPE SEED.
Neatly put up in pound papers, warranted fresh and clean.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

INSEED OIL.—10 bbls. just received, and for sale lower than ever at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

PURE WHITE LARD IN OIL, for sale by the Ton, or Hundred, or Keg, by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

SNOW WHITE ZINC, and New Jersey Zinc, a large invoice just received and for sale by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

LYON'S CATHARTIC.—6 gross just received at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

SULPHATE QUININE.—100 on hand for sale by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

SULPHATE MORPHINE for sale by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

MERRILL'S ELECTRIC PREPARATIONS.
A full stock constantly on hand at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

CIGARS.—A large and good assortment just received direct from the Importers at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

INDIA RUBBER TOILETTE COMBS for sale by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A good assortment from the celebrated manufactory of Golding, New York, for sale by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

CAMPBINE & BURNING FLUID, always on hand fresh and pure, at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

LAMP OILS.—Pure Solar and White, kerosene, for sale by the Gallon or Barrel, by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

[Continued from yesterday.]

With the princesses, matters were, meanwhile, little better than with them. She was under no necessity of feigning illness, for, having lost at the same time both her beloved brother and her lover, her agitation, fear, and grief threw her into a fever, during which she fell more than once into a dangerous delirium: we say dangerous, because, under its influence, her tongue lost its guidance, and syllabled perpetually the names of Kat and Frederic.

In one of the intervals between one of these paroxysms, when, as it appeared to her, she was awake, the white lady of Brandenburg, with a very dignified air and attitude, approached her bedside. The candles had burnt low, her only attendant was fast asleep, the wind roared fiercely in the chimney, and the ho hoings of a screech-owl from a neighboring turret mingled terribly with the night blasts. She attempted to address the seeress, which seemed compassionate over her; but no words passed between them. In a few seconds, the white lady turned away her face, and appeared with one hand to be shrouding her eyes from some appalling spectacle, while the other was pressed closely against her bosom. Wilhelm, in agony and trembling, watched its movements with intense earnestness. Presently, the tapers threw up a bright glare, then sank, flickered for a moment, and the chamber was wrapped in total darkness. Sleep then came to her relief; and when late on the following morning she again opened her eyes, the rain was beating against the casements, and her beloved friend and governor, almost in the very attitude of the white lady, leaning over her, and wiping the perspiration from her brow.

In the course of the day, her unhappy mother, bending beneath the weight of her affliction, came by stealth into her chamber, and throwing herself into a *fauteuil*, hid her face in the bed clothes, and sobbed long and bitterly. With her habitual impudence, she disclosed to Wilhelm the fate of Frederic and his companion, and by so doing brought on a fresh attack of fever, which nearly put a period to her daughter's life. When she saw the mischief she had caused, her regret and sorrow knew no bounds. Under the force of maternal instincts, the natural weakness of her character disappeared, and, setting her tyrannical husband at defiance with the courage of a heroine, she remained day and night by her daughter's bedside, regardless of his menaces, and for the time making light of death and life.

To describe the state of mind into which the king was thrown by his son's act of disobedience, would exceed the powers of language. It cannot be doubted that for a time at least he was mad. Encouraged by his flagitious minister, Grunow, he resolved upon the exhibition of an awful tragedy, which should inspire all Christians with horror. Nothing less than the blood of his son would appease his paternal resentment; and, openly, in the face of the day, he published his determination, and made preparations for the execution. It is believed that the Austrian ambassador, Seckendorf, a man of the most profligate principles, likewise favored secretly this infamous design, though all the sovereigns of Germany, as well as the king of England, exerted their utmost influence to deter the Prussian monarch from the perpetration of the crime he meditated. The greater their exertions, however, the more obstinate he became, as he appeared to regard it in the light of victory over all the powers of Europe to put his only son to death, that he might establish universally the conviction, that he could do in Berlin whatever he thought proper, in spite of Germany and the world.

Into the political negotiations connected with this affair, our limits will not permit us to enter. We return, therefore, to the prince and his companion, who, having been removed to the fortress at which they were made prisoners, were thrown into separate dungeons in a small obscure city in the heart of Prussia. It seemed to be the object of the father to subdue the courage and constancy of his son, as well as in other respects to degrade his character, since all manner of devices were made use of to induce him to betray his friend; but to the honor of Frederic be it said, all the snares laid for him were unavailing. He persisted! In his original declaration, that the plan of flight was his own, and that Kat only consented to accompany him at his earnest desire and entreaty, and after having exhausted all his efforts in the endeavor to divert him from his purpose. In this way he hoped to concentrate his father's vengeance upon himself, and save the life of his friend. Had Frederic always acted thus, no prince whose name is recorded in modern history would have better deserved to command the admiration of mankind. Kat, on his part, surpassed, if possible, the prince himself in disinterestedness and heroism. He persisted in uniformity that Frederic was innocent—that neither of them, indeed, had intended serious disobedience to the royal commands—but that, in a moment of youthful frivolity, he had persuaded the young prince to accompany him on a secret visit to the French capital, where they meditated only a short stay, after which it was their intention to return to Berlin, even before their absence should be discovered.

Everything in Prussia was then conducted through military agency, chiefly because men connected with the martial profession were supposed to be less accessible than others to the weakness of friendship or affection. The hope of promotion, moreover, was expected to quiet any scruples which might arise in the mind respecting the humanity or justice of any transaction. Accordingly, an officer was sent to Frederic, who, having first examined Kat, came into the prince's apartment with meek humility, but with real insolence, to interrogate him respecting his views past and present—to utter the most atrocious accusations against his friend, and to extort from him, if possible, a confession of some rebellious project, which would appear, at least, to justify his father in taking away his life.

Through this ordeal, Frederic passed with great intrepidity and success. He repelled, with scorn and indignation, the calumnies attempted to be fastened on Kat, and maintained unflinchingly that the error of that gallant officer arose solely through mistaken friendship and affection for him. The spy, who had evidently been drilled at court, now adroitly threw out certain hints respecting the feelings of Wilhelm, which so incensed Frederic, that he instinctively moved his hand towards where his sword had used to be, and would unquestionably have run his interrogator through the body had the trusty weapon been still within his reach. Recollecting himself suddenly, he turned a look of intense scorn upon the military inquisitor, and said:

"If my father forgets himself, you would feel it to be your duty, were you a gentleman, to spare the honor of his daughter. The princess Wilhelm stands far beyond the reach of vulgar suspicion and calumny. She is my sister, and the time may yet come when it will be in my power to chastise all those persons who

dare to cast aspersions upon her. For myself, you are welcome to heap on me every insult suggested by low and base natures. As a son and a prince, I shall submit, because it is my father's will. But let the vicissitudes which constantly take place in the affairs of this world suggest to you the prudence of remaining within the limit I prescribe for you; for, be assured, I have a memory which will treasure up whatever may be now submitted to, whether for good or evil."

The officer professed, and no doubt with truth his willingness to be convinced by his reasoning. He also protested that he was acting strictly under orders, and said he would faithfully represent to his majesty the respectful and obedient state of mind in which he found the prince. Immediately afterwards he took his leave, and during the remainder of the day Frederic was not disturbed by the entrance of a single individual; even his food was forgotten to be brought to him, so that he became the victim of physical as well as mental depression. Not a footstep was heard in the neighboring chambers, no sound of a sentinel in the court, and as he looked forth through the bars, he could behold nothing but a few withered leaves blown hither and thither by the wind. The sun shone faintly on the dusky walls, and a faintness came over him as the sense of absolute silence and stillness fell upon his heart. He had no books from which he might have sought some relief; his chamber was bare, containing nothing save an iron bedstead and a wooden seat, on which from time to time he threw himself in despair.

The hours were away, the shades of evening came on, and by degrees thickened into absolute darkness, and yet no attendant appeared either to bring him a light or a morsel of bread. Being of a feeble constitution, this long abstinence affected him so much that in the course of the night he fainted on his bed, and remained plunged in a sort of stupor till morning.

When he came to himself, his mind was in a state of indescribable depression; stillness and silence continued to prevail throughout the fortress, where nothing but himself seemed to be endowed with life. Long he lay motionless on his hard pallet; but his feelings growing more and more painful every moment, he sprang on his feet and approached the window. Did his eyes deceive him, or was he plunged in some happy dream? Concentrating all his soul in the sense of sight, he looked forth into the court with frantic terror. Darkness pervaded earth and air; yet through the gloom he could discern one object but too distinctly. It was the body of his gallant and intrepid friend, dangling from a low gallows, which had been erected during the night, exactly opposite his window! He fell senseless on the floor, where he was found some hours after by a common soldier, who, it is said, without orders, had sought the apartment out of pure compassion. For some time he supposed the prince to be dead; at length, he revived, though not to the same life he had lived before. The whole economy of his thoughts and the constitution of his mind were changed. He uttered no lamentations or threats—but one fixed purpose seemed to have taken possession of his soul—life and death appeared to have become indifferent to him. He refused to utter a single syllable when an officer entered to interrogate him, and the food which they at length brought them of offering him, he motioned away with a wave of his hand. Like his sister, he found relief in sickness, and the death with which his father had threatened him appeared for many days to be coming of its own accord.

In due time Frederic recovered, and in the course of time became king of Prussia. He then remembered the murderers of Kat. The chief murderer was, he knew, beyond his reach; and so, when he came to make inquiries, were the others, for bearing in mind that he possessed a memory, they had vanished from the kingdom of Prussia, and sought refuge in other parts of Germany. Wilhelm, whom, to the latest hour of his life, he loved tenderly, never forgot her attachment for Kat, and in the midst of war and political excitement, and the cravings of literary and philosophical ambition, Frederic often devoted whole hours in conversation with her. They then recalled the happy days they spent together with this only friend, whose memory they both cherished to the last. If it was Kat's ambition, therefore to be loved, he succeeded, since he left in the minds of the two individuals he valued most, the deepest possible remembrance of his unexampled affection and fidelity.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF AN ITALIAN PRINCIPALITY TO THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Paris to the New York Tribune, dated June 10th informs us that the principality of Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population of 6,500 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the union of the American states. It contains three cities, which cover nearly all its area. They are Menton, the largest, Roquebrune, and Monaco, the latter being the capital. The sovereignty of Monaco is vested in the prince of that name; but from the year 1814 until 1818 it had been under the protection of Sardinia. In 1818, when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Menton and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves independent. Monaco, the capital, being occupied by a Sardinian garrison, remained faithful. The Sardinian chamber of deputies has recently prepared a project of law to incorporate the revolted cities and all the principality into the kingdom, as an integral part thereof, without any separate rights, and it was probably in view of this, that the duke of Valentinois, one of the princes of Monaco, made an attempt in April to seize his hereditary possessions. He failed, however, and both parties have appealed to the United States representative at Paris, to take possession of the territory. The prince wishes to sell out to the United States his rights, for the purpose of raising money, as he is in needy circumstances, while the people of the principality wish to be taken under the wing of the American Union, in order to secure republican liberty, and the protection of a powerful government. The U. S. secretary of legation in Paris has undertaken to investigate the matter. The seaports are said to be good ones, and would prove valuable to us, while the territory is described as rich in mines of silver, iron, mercury, etc.

THE THIRTY-SECOND STATE.—A bill has been introduced into congress, providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state; and the legislature of Oregon are taking the preliminary steps for calling a convention to form a constitution. In the year 1866, Oregon will probably be the thirty-second state of the union. Its population already exceeds forty thousand, and the emigration to it is likely to be very large this year. Accounts from the territory represent the people as prosperous; valuable gold mines and other minerals are discovered. As a farming region it is unsurpassed by any of the old states, even rivaling in wealth her southern neighbor, California. In 1850 the population of Oregon was only 13,294. It is now 40,000. In two years more it will contain a sufficient number of inhabitants, doubtless, to entitle it to admission as a state.

THE "KNOW NOTHING" JUBILEE, was held at Baltimore, on the 4th.

IN ADVANCE.—We trust that subscribers to the daily will remember that our terms require payment quarterly in advance. Those who choose can pay to our carriers; otherwise at our office or to Mr. Sutherland, at his bookstore.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel writes concerning the German celebration of the fourth, at Maysville, Dodge county as follows:

"In the fore part of the day, the German Independent company were out in full uniform. After dinner, they again formed, and immediately in their rear were a couple of *edgies*—one representing Gen. Pierce in uniform, and the other Stephen A. Douglas, both mounted on rails, and a black banner waving over them, inscribed 'Nebraska bill.' They were marched up a steep hill, and in going up, Douglas had often to hit the general a poke in the ribs to keep him in the traces. At the top of the hill they were received by a large gathering of Germans, with groans and hisses, and hanged upon a tree and fire set to them. While burning, there was one universal shout from all present, and as the fire died away, Pierce and Douglas were bid a long good bye, by all present."

Such demonstrations, though significant of a feeling among a large class of voters which gave almost an unbroken vote for President Pierce and the party of which Senator Douglas is the leader, are reprehensible in the highest degree. Edgies and burnings do not correct a public wrong, and are a poor way of expressing disapprobation of its authors. The ballot box offers the best mode of redress or punishment.

Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Gillette, Seward, Sumner and Wade were the only senators who voted against the bill granting \$10,000,000 for the purchase of Mexican territory.

We have not seen the vote in the house of representatives on the bill appropriating these \$10,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the treaty purchasing this territory, but have seen it stated that of the representatives from this state, Mr. Macy voted for the bill, Mr. Eastman against, and Mr. Wells dodged.

It is a simple act of justice to Mr. Eastman to say that during the progress of the slavery questions in the house he has faithfully represented the opinions and feelings of his constituents. He voted against postponing the bills which had precedence of the Nebraska bill; voted against its passage, and has since voted against the consummation of a kindred project as revealed in the once rejected Gadsden treaty. The Milwaukee Free Democrat charges him with voting with the friends of the Nebraska bill on several material questions, but if he did so, it has escaped our notice, and we would be glad to have the Democrat specify when and where. Mr. Eastman has not stood very high in our esteem, and judging from the fact that we have never been remembered by him in his distribution of documents, we probably are no especial favorites of his; but the truth is the truth, any where, and Mr. Eastman must be admitted to have behaved well in the trying scenes of the present congress.

A CHANCE FOR THE LAWYERS.—A legal friend hands us the following:

The act of the last legislature repealing all the provisions of the law conferring upon county courts jurisdiction to try and determine civil actions, appeals, or certioraris, seems to be singularly deficient in an important particular.

The 3d section of the repealing act is as follows:

"§ 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, and all suits and proceedings then pending and undetermined in any such county court, and which by the provisions of this act such court is not authorized to try and determine, shall forthwith be transferred to the circuit court of the same county, and by virtue of this act shall be deemed to be pending therein, and shall thereafter be proceeded with, tried, determined, and completed in the same manner as if originally commenced in or appealed to said circuit court."

Time is clearly here—no authority given to the circuit court, to proceed with, try, or determine any appeal or certiorari arising after the 1st day of this month.

Can any body tell us how the circuit courts are to obtain jurisdiction of such matters?

We have looked faithfully, but in vain, through the session laws, but can find no provisions touching the case. Have we overlooked anything, or is this *casus omissus* another specimen of the beauties of Wisconsin legislation?

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand the street commissioners have accepted the bid of Mr. O'Gara for paving and McAdamizing Main street. We hope the work will be commenced without delay.

Messrs. Hume & Spencer's steam planing shop has reached its second story. It is a large building and with its machinery in full operation will be capable of turning out a vast amount of mechanical work.

The walls of Peter Myers' block are going up rapidly.

There are a large number of fine dwelling houses being built in different parts of the town, which when completed will add much to its appearance.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.—In directing attention to the advertisement of Mrs. La Dow and Miss Winters, we are confident we confer as great a favor upon our lady readers as upon the advertisers. The specimens of each kind of their work are really beautiful, and the leather relieve particularly may be made highly useful, and applied to several household uses. We are assured that neither of the arts taught by them are difficult of acquisition, and the price of tuition will be reasonable. A call at Mrs. Street's will at least be a pleasant one, and the matter is worthy of attention.

Mr. Ryan concluded his argument in the habeas corpus case on Saturday.

THE HABITS OF QUAILS.—Many sportsmen are in the habit of killing cock quails in the breeding season, or in July and August, thinking that their services can be dispensed with, and the female bird can take care of the covey. A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, has the following on this point which is worthy the attention of sporting men:

"The hen quail in this section usually lays, sits, and brings off her first brood the latter part of June or first of July, and when her chicks are a few days old she commences to lay another brood of eggs, and the male bird either takes charge of the first brood or sits and hatches the second without any assistance whatever from the hen. As a proof of this, in the month of August, 1845, I flushed an old cock bird in charge of a brood of very small chicks, and he expressed as much concern for their safety as any hen could have done, and I repeatedly saw them from the time of their leaving the shell till they were full grown, and no old hen did I ever flush with them."

Many, perhaps, will say this is proof only in one instance, and in this case the hen might have got killed, but, as further proof, in the month of August, 1847, I found a quail's nest with nine eggs in it, from which I flushed an old cock, it was near where I had to pass frequently, and by using a little caution, I had frequent opportunities of observing him patiently sitting, and I was there the day he hatched, and saw the little ones sticking their heads out from under him, and afterwards repeatedly saw them till they were nearly grown. And likewise in near vicinity, I frequently flushed a hen quail with an early brood."

GAME OF THIEVES.—It appears by the Waukegan Freeman's Advocate, that a large and daring band of thieves are perpetrating systematic outrages in northern Illinois, breaking into houses and taking provisions, money and various other articles. One Sunday night they broke into the house of Mr. Emery, at Halstedville, carrying off money, &c. In their hasty flight, they left a hat containing a letter, purporting to be from one of the gang to his wife, in which the successful adventures of the company are communicated. It states that their rendezvous is 40 miles from Chicago and 30 from Voree. From the fact that Voree is the name of an old Mormon settlement near Burlington, Wis., abandoned some years ago for Beaver Island, it is conjectured that the gang is composed of Mormons from that island, who are thus collecting a store of provisions, &c., which are probably brought to some lake port and shipped.—*Racine Advocate.*

The progress of testing the purity of gold at the United States mint, is to take each deposit melt it separately, and mould it into bars. These bars next pass through the hands of the assayer, who with a chisel chips a small fragment from each one. Each chip is then rolled into a thin ribbon, and filed down until it weighs exactly ten grains. It is then melted into a little cup made of calcined bone ashes, and all the base metals, copper, tin, &c., are absorbed by the porous material of the cup, or carried off by oxidation. The gold is then boiled in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver that it contains and leaves the gold pure. It is then weighed, and the amount which it has lost gives the exact proportion of impurity in the original bar.

LARGE FIELD OF CORN.—On the west side of the Scioto, just below Columbus, there is a field of six hundred acres of bottom land planted in corn. Fifteen shovels plows and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twenty-five horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well plowed furrows. Twenty-five German girls follow the plows, and do the hoeing, for which they receive 62½ cents per day. The men receive \$20 a month.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A SHERIFF OUTWITTED.—The Hippodrome exhibited on Saturday in a pleasant country village not over 20 miles from Milwaukee. The sheriff of the county had been notified that a lot of pickpockets—sharp fellows at the business—followed the Hippodrome, fleeing the unwary. In order to watch them the better, our sheriff disguised himself and mingled with the crowd, as a green 'un from the rural districts. He passed the day and evening in close observation of all suspicious looking characters, but made no discoveries until about 8 o'clock, when he found, to his mingled surprise and amusement, that *his own pocket* had been picked clean—wallet, notes, checks, bills, &c., all gone. Luckily he reached town in time to stop the payment of the checks, and the loss, otherwise was small. He would give something to make the acquaintance of the clever rogue who so effectually turned the tables on him.—*Mil. Sentinel.*

CONVICTION OF SEDUCTION.—Last week a young man named William A. Jenkins of Ellsbrough, Jefferson county, was convicted of the crime of seducing Miss Sarah Cliffin, in April last, while under the promise to her. The case was clearly proved, and he was sentenced to the state prison at Auburn for three years. He is a young man, 22 years old, of very respectable parents, and since his indictment married another young lady.—*Auburn Er.*

Some people do not know, as all ought to that wood ashes kept for a time in such a situation as to become damp, will spontaneously ignite and set on fire any wood with which they come in contact. Ashes kept perfectly dry are safe, but it is better to have an ash bin constructed of brick or stone, so as to obviate the possibility of an accident.

CERTIORARIS FROM JUSTICES' COURTS.—To correct what appears to be a general impression, we are requested by the secretary of state to say, that there is no act on the rolls abolishing the proceeding by certiorari in the above courts.—*Argus & Dem.*

RECOVERING.—Miss Sarah Mitchell, the rider who was hurt by the fall of her horse at the Hippodrome, has so far recovered as to be able to leave for the east in this afternoon's train. She is comfortable, but still nearly helpless. It will be several weeks before she will be able to bear her weight upon the injured ankle. She was to have been married on the evening of the accident. Her affianced who is the leader of the band attending the company, arrived here yesterday, and attends her on her journey.—*Madison Argus.*

A bachelor friend of ours says that he never attempted to make but one speech to a woman, and then he did not succeed. It was a beautiful moonlight night and he caught her hand and dropped upon his knees. He only saw a streak of calico as she went over the bars. He did not see her again for a fortnight, and then a fellow was feeding her with molasses candy at a circus.

BALIEE PEYTON.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says: We have a rumor here that the whigs of California will probably elect Mr. Gwin's successor, and that Baliee Peyton, formerly member of Congress, from Tennessee, will be the man. Mr. Dyer and Mr. Stanley are also mentioned in connection with the same office—the former from New York, the latter from North Carolina.

THE SEVENTEEN YEARS LOCUST.—Those singular insects have made their appearance in this section of the state in great abundance. The timber in this section is perfectly swarmed with them, and the air is filled with their doleful music.

The habits of this locust are quite singular. They make their appearance in certain districts every seventeen years; but do not appear in all these districts the same year. They are consequently found in some part or other of this country every few years, but they never appear in the same district oftener than once in seventeen years, except where two districts lap or join. Through the central part of Pennsylvania there is a strip of country where they appear every seventh and tenth year alternately. And in Virginia there is a valley where they appear every fourth and thirteenth year alternately, and according to an article we saw several years since, there is a district in Texas where they appear three times in seventeen years. Etomologists account for this by showing that there are three distinct races that inhabit this district, each maturing at different periods.

This insect is not the one which is spoken of by Moses, as having destroyed all kinds of vegetation in Egypt, as it is only found in the United States. In fact it is strictly one of the *locusts* family; but belongs to the *ciada* family, of which the large black horse-fly is a species. The scientific name of this insect is *Cicada Septendecim*, from the fact that they make their appearance once in seventeen years. They emerge from the ground, generally about the first of June, or if the spring is early, through the month of May, and always during the night. On their first coming out they are in a form of grub, or pupa, with two stout diggers or front legs. They generally crawl up a twig of grass, or on the side of a tree or shrub, where they can enjoy the heat of the sun. After a short warming the pupa dries and contracts so as to cause it to burst open on the back, through which the insect escapes from its long confinement, to bask in the warm sunshine, instead of groping its way in the dark through the cold earth.

They begin to lay their eggs about the middle of June. These are deposited in close lines of several inches long, in the tender twigs of trees. The eggs remain in these twigs until they are hatched out by the sun. The young is in the shape of a maggot, or small grub; and as soon as they escape from the eggs they drop to the ground, into which they descend from three to six feet, and remain there the long period of seventeen years, by which time they are again prepared to emerge from their gloomy caverns. Notwithstanding the usual idea that they are destructive to vegetation, they are in no way injurious; they live by suction, having a bill similar to the horse-fly, and feed on the moisture on the leaves of trees and grass, never attacking the leaves themselves. The only damage they do is done by the female in depositing her eggs; the branches generally wilt and die, from the wound made by her.

These insects are the favorite food of various animals. Immense numbers are destroyed by hogs before they emerge from the ground; they are also, when in their perfect state eagerly devoured by squirrels. Some of the large birds are also fond of them. The Indians, likewise, consider them as delicate food when fried, and consequently feast upon them while they last. In New Jersey they have been used in making soap. They remain until the middle of August or first September, then die.—*Ottawa Free Trader.*

A social party at Madison the other evening, were interrupted during a game of *cache*, by the entrance of a clergyman. The latter did not seem, however, to notice the embarrassment of the party, but looking over the shoulder of one of them who held the "possibles" advised him "to take it up and play it alone."—*Mil. News.*

FAILURE OF THE SCHUYLERS.—The N. Y. Times of the 4th says:

In regard to the heavy failure of Messrs. Robert and George L. Schuyler, announced in our last paper, we learn to-day that \$600,000 of their immediate obligations are to Mr. Cornelius Vanderhulst, secured by railroad collaterals. The remainder of their money engagements are variously distributed, but as far as we are advised are generally secured by similar collaterals.

CENSUS OF DETROIT.—The census of Detroit, just completed, shows a population of 40,127—an increase, according to the Free Press of 5091 since 1853. This is a rapid growth.

SAD.—We learn that a young man named Bristol, was severely injured by the explosion of a cannon, on the 4th of July, at Paw Paw, Michigan. His life is despaired of.

EXTRA COPIES.—Extra copies of our daily can be had at the office, or at J. Sutherland's bookstore.

COMMENCEMENT.—Judge Hubbell has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Athenaeum and Polymicon societies of the State University, at Madison, at the coming commencement.

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, Tuesday, July 10.—Flour from winter wheat 4.00 per cwt., 8.50 per bbl; from spring, 8.50 per cwt., 7.50 per bbl; wheat, winter, 0.00; Canada club, 50.50; common spring, 75.50; corn, shelled, 84; in the ear, 27; oats, 24; wool, 20.50.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, July 11.—Weather fine and little doing in market. Wheat, winter 1.20; 1.25; spring 1.00; 1.12; rye 75; 78; oats 34; 34; barley 50; 50; corn 44; 47—demand good; wool, little doing, 20.50.

TRUDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law.

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.

Office—Second Street of Empire Block.

Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1851.

BADGER STATE BANK,

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Particular attention paid to collections.

SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

September 1st 1853.

Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee, J. B. KELLOGG, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine, H. J. ULLMAN, Cashier.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

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Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.

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JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1853.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with despatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

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Forwarding, Commission and Produce MERCHANT,

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines: by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here, all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20th, 1851.

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DIED,

In this city, Saturday evening, at the residence of Mr. A. B. Miller, Miss NANCY P. SHANNON, aged 19 years.

Funeral services at the residence of Mr. A. B. Miller, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FARWELL & BRO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Exchange Block, Milwaukee street.

Dodge's Insurance Agency,

CAPITAL \$1,500,000 00!!!

TRINITY INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

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LIFE, FIRE, LIVE STOCK AND MARINE.

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Jy 11 GEO. E. COLGATE.

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Solid and Wave Letter, Cap, Flat-Cap, Medium, Pen and other Papers.

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From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
**THE THREE FRIENDS;
OR,
THE WHITE LADY OF BRANDENBURG.**

[Concluded from yesterday.]

With the princess Wilhelmina, matters were, meanwhile, little better than with them. She was under no necessity of feigning illness, for having lost at the same time both her beloved brother and her lover, her agitation, fear, and grief threw her into a fever, during which she fell more than once into a dangerous delirium; we say dangerous, because, under its influence, her tongue lost its guidance, and spilled perpetually the names of Kat and Frederic.

In one of the intervals between one of those paroxysms, when, as it appeared to her, she was wide awake, the white lady of Brandenburg, with a very dignified air and attitude, approached her bedside. The candles had burnt low, her only attendant was fast asleep, the wind roared furiously in the chimney, and the howlings of a screech-owl from a neighboring turret mingled terribly with the night blasts. She attempted to address the specter, which leaned compassionately over her; but no words passed between them. In a few seconds, the white lady turned away her face, and appeared with one hand to be shrouding her eyes from some appalling spectacle, while the other was pressed closely against her bosom. Wilhelmina, in agony and trembling, watched its movements with intense earnestness. Presently, the tapers threw up a bright glare, then sank, flickered for a moment, and the chamber was wrapped in total darkness. Sleep then came to her relief; and when late on the following morning she again opened her eyes, the rain was beating against the casements, and her beloved friend and governess, almost in the very attitude of the white lady, leaning over her, and wiping the perspiration from her brow.

In the course of the day, her unhappy mother, bending beneath the weight of her affliction, came by stealth into her chamber, and throwing herself into a faint, hid her face in the bed clothes, and sobbed long and bitterly. With her habitual imprudence, she disclosed to Wilhelmina the fate of Frederic and his companion, and by so doing brought on a fresh attack of fever, which nearly put a period to her daughter's life. When she saw the mischief she had caused, her regret and sorrow knew no bounds. Under the force of maternal instincts, the natural weakness of her character disappeared, and, setting her tyrannical husband at defiance with the courage of a heroine, she remained day and night by her daughter's bedside, regardless of his meaneas, and for the time making light of death and life.

To describe the state of mind into which the king was thrown by his son's act of disobedience, would exceed the powers of language. It cannot be doubted that at a time like that he was mad. Encouraged by his flagitious minister, Grumee, he resolved upon the exhibition of an awful tragedy, which should inspire all Christians with horror. Nothing less than the blood of his son would appease his paternal resentment; and openly, in the face of the day, he published his determination, and made preparations for the execution. It is believed that the Austrian ambassador, Seckendorf, a man of the most profligate principles, likewise favored secretly this infamous design, though all the sovereigns of Germany, as well as the king of England, exerted their utmost influence to deter the Prussian monarch from the perpetration of the crime he meditated. The greater their exertions, however, the more obstinate he became, as he appeared to regard it in the light of victory over all the powers of Europe to put his only son to death, that he might establish universally the conviction, that he could do in Berlin whatever he thought proper, in spite of Germany and the world.

Into the political negotiations connected with this affair, our limits will not permit us to enter. We return, therefore, to the prince and his companion, who, having been removed to the fortress at which they were made prisoners, were thrown into separate dungeons in a small obscure city in the heart of Prussia. It seemed to be the object of the father to subdue the courage and constancy of his son, as well as in other respects to degrade his character, since all manner of devices were made use of to induce him to betray his friend; but to the honor of Frederic be said, all the snares laid for him were unavailing. He persisted in his original declaration, that the plan of flight was his own, and that Kat only consented to accompany him at his earnest desire and entreaty, and after having exhausted all his efforts in the endeavor to divert him from his purpose. In this way he hoped to concentrate his father's vengeance upon himself, and save the life of his friend. Had Frederic always acted thus, no prince whose name is recorded in modern history would have better deserved to command the admiration of mankind. Kat, on his part, surprised, if possible, the prince himself in disinterestedness and heroism. He persisted in uniformity that Frederic was innocent—that neither of them, indeed, had intended serious disobedience to the royal commands—but that, in a moment of youthful frivolity, he had persuaded the young prince to accompany him on a secret visit to the French capital, where they meditated only a short stay, after which it was their intention to return to Berlin, even before their absence should be discovered.

Everything in Prussia was then conducted through military agency, chiefly because men connected with the martial profession were supposed to be less accessible than others to the weakness of friendship or affection. The hope of promotion, moreover, was expected to quiet any scruples which might arise in the mind respecting the humanity or justice of any transaction. Accordingly, an officer was sent to Frederic, who, having first examined Kat, came into the prince's apartment with mock humility, but with real insolence, to interrogate him respecting his views past and present—to utter the most atrocious accusations against his friend, and to extort from him, if possible, a confession of some rebellious project, which would appear, at least, to justify his father in taking away his life.

Through this ordeal, Frederic passed with great intrepidity and success. He repelled, with scorn and indignation, the calumnies attempted to be fastened on Kat, and maintained unflinchingly that the error of that gallant officer arose solely through mistaken friendship and affection for him. The spy, who had evidently been drilled at court, now adroitly threw out certain hints respecting the feelings of Wilhelmina, which so incensed Frederic, that he instinctively moved his hand towards where his sword had used to be, and would unquestionably have run his interrogator through the body had the trusty weapon been still within his reach. Recollecting himself suddenly, he turned a look of intense scorn upon the military inquisitor, and said:

"If my father forgets himself, you would feel it to be your duty, were you a gentleman, to spare the honor of his daughter." The princess Wilhelmina stands far beyond the reach of vulgar suspicion and calumny. She is my sister, sir; and the time may yet come when it will be in my power to chastise all those persons who

dare to cast aspersions upon her. For myself, you are welcome to heap on me every insult suggested by low and base natures. As a son and a prince, I shall submit because it is my father's will. But let the vicissitudes which constantly take place in the affairs of this world suggest to you the prudence of remaining within the limit I prescribe for you; for, be assured, I have a memory which will treasure up whatever may be now submitted to, whether for good or evil."

The officer professed, and no doubt with truth his willingness to be convinced by his reasoning. He also protested that he was acting strictly under orders, and said he would faithfully represent to his majesty the respectful and obedient state of mind in which he found the prince. Immediately afterwards he took his leave, and during the remainder of the day Frederic was not disturbed by the entrance of a single individual; even his food was forgotten to be brought to him, so that he became the victim of physical as well as mental depression. Not a footstep was heard in the neighboring chambers, no sound of a sentinel in the court, and as he looked forth through the bars, he could behold nothing but a few withered leaves blown hither and thither by the wind. The sun shone faintly on the dusky walls, and a faintness came over him as the sense of absolute silence and stillness fell upon his heart. He had no books from which he might have sought some relief; his chamber was bare, containing nothing save a worn bedstead and a wooden seat, on which from time to time he threw himself in despair.

The hours wore away, the shades of evening came on, and by degrees thickened into absolute darkness, and yet no attendant appeared either to bring him a light or a morsel of bread. Being of a feeble constitution, this long abstinence affected him so much that in the course of the night he fainted on his bed, and remained plunged in a sort of stupor till morning.

When he came to himself, his mind was in a state of indescribable depression; stillness and silence continued to prevail throughout the fortress, where nothing but himself seemed to be endowed with life. Long he lay motionless on his hard pallet; but his feelings growing more and more painful every moment, he sprang on his feet and approached the window. Did his eyes deceive him, or was he plunged in some horrid dream? Concentrating all his soul in the sense of sight, he looked forth into the court with frantic terror. Darkness pervaded earth and air; yet through the gloom he could discern one object but too distinctly, it was the body of his gallant and intrepid friend dangling from a low gallows, which had been erected during the night, exactly opposite his window! He fell senseless on the floor, where he found some hours after by a common soldier, who, it is said, without orders, had sought the apartment out of pure compassion. For some time he supposed the prince to be dead; at length, he revived, though not to the same life he had lived before. The whole economy of his thoughts and the constitution of his mind were changed. He uttered no lamentations or threats—but one fixed purpose seemed to have taken possession of his soul—life and death appeared to have become indifferent to him. He refused to utter a single syllable when an officer entered to interrogate him, and the food which they at length brought them of offering him, he motioned away with a wave of his hand. Like his sister, he found relief in sickness, and the death with which his father had threatened him appeared for many days to be coming of its own accord.

In due time Frederic recovered, and in the course of time became king of Prussia. He then remembered the murderers of Kat. The chief murderer was, he knew, beyond his reach; and so, when he came to make inquiries, were the others, for bearing in mind that he possessed a memory, they had vanished from the Kingdom of Prussia, and sought refuge in other parts of Germany. Wilhelmina, whom, to the latest hour of his life, he loved tenderly, never forgot her attachment for Kat, and in the midst of war and political excitement, and the cravings of literary and philosophical ambition, Frederic often devoted whole hours in conversation with her. They then recalled the happy days they spent together with this only friend, whose memory they both cherished to the last. If it was Kat's ambition, therefore, to be loved, he succeeded, since he left in the minds of the two individuals he valued most, the deepest possible remembrance of his unexampled affection and fidelity.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF AN ITALIAN PRINCIPALITY TO THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Paris to the New York Tribune, dated June 10th informs us that the principality of Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population of 6,500 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the union of the American states. It contains three cities, which cover nearly all its area. They are Menton, the largest, Roquebrune, and Monaco, the latter being the capital. The sovereignty of Monaco is vested in the princes of that name; but from the year 1814 until 1848 it had been under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848, when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Menton and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves independent. Monaco, the capital, being occupied by a Sardinian garrison, remained faithful. The Sardinian chamber of deputies has recently prepared a project of law to incorporate the revolted cities and all the principality into the kingdom, as an integral part thereof, without any separate rights, and it was probably in view of this, that the duke of Valentinois, one of the princes of Monaco, made an attempt in April to seize his hereditary possessions. He failed, however, and both parties have appealed to the United States representative at Paris, to take possession of the territory. The prince wishes to sell out to the United States his rights, for the purpose of raising money, as he is in needy circumstances, while the people of the principality wish to be taken under the wing of the American Union, in order to secure republican liberty, and the protection of a powerful government. The U. S. secretary of legation in Paris has undertaken to investigate the matter. The seaports are said to be good ones, and would prove valuable to us, while the territory is described as rich in mines of silver, iron, mercury, etc.

THE THIRTY-SECOND STATE.—A bill has been introduced into congress, providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state; and the legislature of Oregon are taking the preliminary steps for calling a convention to form a constitution. In the year 1856 Oregon will probably be the thirty-second state of the Union. Its population already exceeds forty thousand, and the emigration to it is likely to be very large this year. Accounts from the territory represent the people as prospering; valuable gold mines and other minerals are discovered. As a farming region it is unsurpassed by any of the old states, even rivaling in wealth her southern neighbor, California. In 1850 the population of Oregon was only 13,294. It is now 40,000. In two years more it will contain a sufficient number of inhabitants, doubtless, to entitle it to admission as a state.

"THE KNOW NOTHING" JUBILEE.—was held at Baltimore, on the 4th.

The Daily Gazette.
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1854.

IN ADVANCE.—We trust that subscribers to the daily will remember that our terms require payment quarterly in advance. Those who choose can pay to our carriers; otherwise at our office or to Mr. Sutherland, at his bookstore.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel writes concerning the German celebration of the fourth, at Maysville, Dodge county as follows:

"In the fore part of the day, the German Independent company were out in full uniform. After dinner, they again formed, and immediately in their rear were a couple of officers—one representing Gen. Pierce in uniform, and the other Stephen A. Douglas, both mounted on mules, and a black banner waving over them, inscribed 'Nebraska bill.' They were marched up a steep hill, and in going up, Douglas had often to hit the general a poke in the ribs to keep him in the traces. At the top of the hill they were received by a large gathering of Germans, with groans and hisses, and banged upon a tree and fire set to them. While burning, there was one universal shout from all present, and as the fire died away, Pierce and Douglas were bid a long good bye, by all present."

Such demonstrations, though significant of a feeling among a large class of voters which gave almost an unbroken vote for President Pierce and the party of which Senator Douglas is the leader, are reprehensible in the highest degree. Effigies and burnings do not correct a public wrong, and are a poor way of expressing disapprobation of its authors. The ballot box offers the best mode of redress or punishment.

Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Gillette, Seward, Sumner and Wade were the only senators who voted against the bill granting \$10,000,000 for the purchase of Mexican territory.

We have not seen the vote in the house of representatives on the bill appropriating these \$10,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the treaty purchasing this territory, but have seen it stated that of the representatives from this state, Mr. Macy voted for the bill, Mr. Eastman against, and Mr. Wells divided.

It is a simple act of justice to Mr. Eastman to say that during the progress of the slavery questions in the house he has faithfully represented the opinions and feelings of his constituents. He voted against postponing the bills which had precedence of the Nebraska bill; voted against its passage, and has since voted against the consummation of a kindred project as revealed in the once rejected Gadsden treaty. The Milwaukee Free Democrat charges him with voting with the friends of the Nebraska bill on several material questions, but if he did so, it has escaped our notice, and we would be glad to have the Democrat specify when and where. Mr. Eastman has not stood very high in our esteem, and judging from the fact that we have never been remembered by him in his distribution of documents, we probably are no special favorites of his; but the truth is the truth, anywhere, and Mr. Eastman must be admitted to have behaved well in the trying scenes of the present congress.

A CHANCE FOR THE LAWYERS.—A legal friend hands us the following:

The act of the last legislature repealing all the provisions of the law conferring upon civil courts jurisdiction to try and determine civil actions, appeals, or certiorari, seems to be singularly deficient in an important particular.

The 2d section of the repealing act is as follows:

"§ 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, and all suits and proceedings then pending and undetermined in any such county court, and which by the provisions of this act such court is not authorized to try and determine, shall forthwith be transferred to the circuit court of the same county, and by virtue of this act shall be deemed to be pending therein, and shall thereafter be proceeded with, tried, determined, and completed in the same manner as if originally commenced in or appealed to said circuit court."

There is clearly here no authority given to the circuit court, to proceed with, try, or determine any appeal or certiorari arising after the 1st day of this month.

Can any body tell us how the circuit courts are to obtain jurisdiction of such matters?

We have looked faithfully, but in vain, through the session laws, but can find no provisions touching the case. Have we overlooked anything, or is this *casus omissus* another specimen of the beauties of Wisconsin legislation?

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand the street commissioners have accepted the bid of Mr. O'Gara for paving and Macadamizing Main street. We hope the work will be commenced without delay.

Messrs. Huns & Spencer's steam planing shop has reached its second story. It is a large building and with its machinery in full operation will be capable of turning out a vast amount of mechanical work.

The walls of Peter Myers' block are going up rapidly.

There are a large number of fine dwelling houses being built in different parts of the town, which when completed will add much to its appearance.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.—In directing attention to the advertisement of Mrs. La Dow and Miss Winters, we are confident we confer as great a favor upon our lady readers as upon the advertisers. The specimens of each kind of their work are really beautiful, and the leather relieve particularly may be made highly useful, and applied to several household uses. We are assured that neither of the arts taught by them are difficult of acquisition, and the price of tuition will be reasonable. A call at Mrs. Streeter's will at least be a pleasant one, and the matter is worthy of attention.

Mr. Ryan concluded his argument in the habeas corpus case on Saturday.

THE HABITS OF QUAILS.—Many sportsmen are in the habit of killing cock quails in the breeding season, or in July and August, thinking that their services can be dispensed with and the female bird can take care of the covey. A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, has the following on this point which is worthy the attention of sporting men:

"The hen quail in this section usually lays, sits, and brings off her first brood the latter part of June or first of July, and when her chicks are a few days old she commences to lay another brood of eggs, and the male bird either takes charge of the first brood or sits and hatches the second without any assistance whatever from the hen. As a proof of this, in the month of August, 1844, I flushed an old cock bird in charge of a bevy of very small chicks, and he expressed as much concern for their safety as any hen could have done, and I repeatedly saw them from the time of their leaving the shelter till they were full grown, and no old hen did I ever flush with them."

Many, perhaps, will say this is proof only in one instance, and in this case the hen might have got killed, but, as further proof, in the month of August, 1847, I found a quail's nest with nine eggs in it, from which I flushed an old cock, it was near where I had passed frequently and by using a little caution, I had frequent opportunities of observing him patiently sitting, and I was there the day he hatched, and saw the little ones sticking their heads out from under him, and afterwards repeatedly saw them till they were nearly grown. And likewise in near vicinity, I frequently flushed a hen quail with an early brood."

GANG OF THIEVES.—It appears by the Waukegan Freeman's Advocate, that a large and daring band of thieves are perpetrating systematic outrages in northern Illinois, breaking into houses and taking provisions, money and various other articles. One Sunday night they broke into the house of Mr. Emery, at Hainesville, carrying off money, &c. In their thirty fight, they left a hat containing a letter, purporting to be from one of the gang to his wife, in which the successes and adventures of the company are communicated. It states that their rendezvous is 40 miles from Chicago and 80 from Voree. From the fact that Voree is the name of an old Mormon settlement near Burlington, Wis., abandoned some years ago for Beaver Island, it is conjectured that the gang is composed of Mormons from that island, who are thus collecting a store of provisions, &c., which are probably brought to some lake port and shipped.—*Racine Advocate.*

The progress of testing the purity of gold at the United States mint, is to take each deposit melt it separately, and mould it into bars. These bars next pass through the hands of the assayer, who with a chisel chips a small fragment from each one. Each chip is then rolled into a thin ribbon, and filed down until it weighs exactly ten grains. It is then melted into a little cup made of calcined bone ashes, and all the base metals, copper, tin, &c., are absorbed by the porous material of the cup, or carried off by oxidation. The gold is then boiled in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver that it contains and leaves the gold pure. It is then weighed, and the amount which it has lost gives the exact proportion of impurity in the original bar.

LARGE FIELD OF CORN.—On the west side of the Scioto, just below Columbus, there is a field of six hundred acres of bottom land, planted in corn. Fifteen shovel plows and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twenty-five horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well plowed furrows. Twenty-five German girls follow the plows, and do the hoeing, for which they receive 62 1/2 cents per day. The men receive \$20 a month.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A SHERIFF OUTWITTED.—The Hippodrome exhibited on Saturday in a pleasant country village not over 20 miles from Milwaukee. The sheriff of the county had been notified that a lot of pickpockets—sharp fellows at the business—followed the Hippodrome, sneaking the unwary. In order to watch them the better, our sheriff disguised himself and mingled with the crowd, as a green 'un from the rural districts. He passed the day and evening in close observation of all suspicious looking characters, but made no discoveries until about 8 o'clock, when he found, to his mingled surprise and amusement, that his own pocket had been picked clean—wallet, notes, checks, bills, &c., all gone. Luckily he reached town in time to stop the payment of the checks, and the loss otherwise was small. He would give something to make the acquaintance of the clever rogue who so effectually turned the tables on him.—*Mil. Sentinel.*

CONVICTION OF SEDUCTION.—Last week a young man named William A. Jenkins of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, was convicted of the crime of seducing Miss Sarah Claffin, in April last, while under the promise he. The case was clearly proved, and he was sentenced to the state prison at Auburn for three years. He is a young man, 25 years old, of very respectable parents, and since his indictment married another young lady.—*Albany Ex.*

Some people do not know, as all ought to that wood ashes kept for a time in such a situation as to become damp, will spontaneously ignite and set on fire any wood with which they come in contact. Ashes kept perfectly dry are safe, but it is better to have an ash bin constructed of brick or stone, so as to obviate the possibility of an accident.

CERTIORARI FROM JUSTICES' COURTS.—To correct what appears to be a general impression, we are requested by the secretary of state to say, that there is no act on the rolls abolishing the proceeding by certiorari in the above courts.—*Argus & Dem.*

RECOVERING.—Miss Sarah Mitchell, the rider who was hurt by the fall of her horse at the Hippodrome, has so far recovered as to be able to leave for the east in this afternoon's train. She is comfortable, but still nearly helpless. It will be several weeks before she will be able to bear her weight upon the injured ankle. She was to have been married on the evening of the accident. Her affianced who is the leader of the band attending the company, arrived here yesterday, and attends her on her journey.—*Madison Argus.*

A bachelor friend of ours says that he never attempted to make but one speech to a woman, and then he did not succeed. It was a beautiful moonlight night and he caught her hand and dropped upon his knees. He only saw a streak of calico as she went over the bars. He did not see her again for a fortnight, and then a fellow was feeding her with molasses candy at a circus.

BAILIE PETTICOAT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says: We have a rumor here that the whigs of California will probably elect Mr. Gwin's successor, and that Badger Petticoat, formerly member of congress, from Tennessee, will be the man. Mr. Duer and Mr. Stanley are also mentioned in connection with the same office—the former from New York, the latter from North Carolina.

THE SEVENTEEN YEARS LOCUSTS.—Those singular insects have made their appearance in this section of the state in great abundance. The timber in this section is perfectly swarmed with them, and the air is filled with their doleful music.

The habits of this locust are quite singular. They make their appearance in certain districts every seventeen years; but do not appear in all these districts the same year. They are consequently found in some part or other of this country every few years, but they never appear in the same district oftener than once in seventeen years, except where two districts lap or join. Through the central part of Pennsylvania there is a strip of country where they appear every seventh and tenth year alternately. And in Virginia there is a valley where they appear every fourth and thirteenth year alternately, and according to an article we saw several years since there is a district in Texas where they appear three times in seventeen years. Entomologists account for this by showing that there are three distinct races that inhabit this district, each maturing at different periods.

This insect is not the one which is spoken of by Moses, as having destroyed all kinds of vegetation in Egypt, as it is only found in the United States. In fact it is not strictly one of the *Locusta* family; but belongs to the *Cicada* family, of which the large black horse-fly is a species. The scientific name of this insect is *Cicada Septendecim*, from the fact that they make their appearance once in seventeen years. They emerge from the ground, generally about the first of June, or if the spring is early, through the month of May, and always during the night. On their first coming out they are in a form of grub, or pupa, with two stout diggers or front legs. They generally crawl up a twig of grass, or on the side of a tree or shrub, where they can enjoy the heat of the sun. After a short warming the pupa dries and contracts so as to cause it to burst open on the back, through which the insect escapes from its long confinement, to bask in the warm sunshine, instead of groping its way in the dark through the cold earth.

They begin to lay their eggs about the middle of June. These are deposited in close lines of several inches long, in the tender twigs of trees. The eggs remain in these twigs until they are hatched out by the sun. The young is in the shape of a maggot, or small grub; and as soon as they escape from the eggs they drop to the ground, into which they descend from three to six feet, and remain there the long period of seventeen years, by which time they are again prepared to emerge from their gloomy caverns. Notwithstanding the usual idea that they are destructive to vegetation, they are in no way injurious; they live by suction, having a bill similar to the horse-fly, and feed on the moisture on the leaves of trees and grass, never attacking the leaves themselves. The only damage they do is done by the female in depositing her eggs; the branches generally wither and die, from the wound made by her.

These insects are the favorite food of various animals. Immense numbers are destroyed by hogs before they emerge from the ground; they are also, when in their perfect state eagerly devoured by squirrels. Some of the large birds are also fond of them. The Indians, likewise, consider them as delicate food when fried, and consequently feast upon them while they last. In New Jersey they have been used in making soap. They remain until the middle of August or first of September, then die.—*Ottawa Free Trader.*

A social party at Madison the other evening, were interrupted during a game of *echec*, by the entrance of a clergyman. The latter did not seem, however, to notice the embarrassment of the party, but looking over the shoulder of one of them who held the "possibles" advised him "to take it up and play it alone."—*Mil. News.*

FAILURES OF THE SCHUYLERS.—The N. Y. Times of the 4th says:

In regard to the heavy failure of Messrs. Robert and George L. Schuyler, announced in our last paper, we learn to-day that \$600,000 of their immediate obligations are to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, secured by railroad collaterals. The remainder of their money engagements are variously distributed, but as far as we are advised are generally secured by similar collaterals.

CENSUS OF DETROIT.—The census of Detroit, just completed, shows a population of 40,127—an increase, according to the Free Press of 5691 since 1853. This is a rapid growth.

SAD.—We learn that a young man named Briston, was severely injured by the explosion of a cannon, on the 4th of July, at Paw Paw, Michigan. His life is despaired of.

EXTRA COPIES.—Extra copies of our daily can be had at the office, or at J. Sutherland's bookstore.

COMMENCEMENT.—Judge Hubbell has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Athenaeum and Polymath societies of the State University, at Madison, at the coming commencement.

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, TUESDAY, JULY 10.—Flour from winter wheat 4.00 per cwt., 8.50 per bbl; from spring, 8.50 per cwt., 7.50 per bbl; wheat, winter, 0.90; Canada club, 0.85; common spring, 75c; corn, shelled, 24; in the ear, 21; oats, 20; wool, 20c.

MILWAUKEE, MONDAY, JULY 11.—Weather fine and little doing in market. Wheat, winter 1.20; 2d, 1.15; spring 1.00; 1st, 1.15; rye 70c; oats 35c; barley 50c; corn 44c—demand good; wool, little doing, 20c.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law.

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise. They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.
Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1851.

BADGER STATE BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.
Particular attention paid to collections.
SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.
E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.
September 1st 1853.
Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee.
J. B. KILGORE, Cashier.
Bank of Racine, Racine.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.
A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.
Drafts for sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.
This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.
For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.
Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.
HENRY B. BUNSTER, Pres't.
J. H. VANNUYE, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,
JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1853.
A messenger of this company leaves this city weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with despatch, and all business entrusted to them will be performed with their accustomed promptness.
Proprietors:
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO.,
New York, New York, Buffalo, Buffalo.
8th W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

1854. **L. J. HIGBY,** 1854.
Forwarding, Commission and Produce
MERCHANT,

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.
Milwaukee, March 20th, 1854. 8m6

DIED.
In this city, Saturday evening, at the residence of Mr. A. B. Miller, Miss NANCY F. SHANNON, aged 19 years.

FARWELL & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Excelsior Block, Milwaukee street.

Dodge's Insurance Agency,
CAPITAL \$1,500,000 00!!!
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.
HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
PROVIDENCE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
CITY & STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

LIFE, FIRE, LIVE STOCK AND MARINE
RISKS negotiated to any amount.
Refer to over \$10,000 00 Losses paid in Rock county.
Office with Sleeper & Norton, Exchange Block, West side of River, Janesville, Wisconsin.
J. H. S. DODGE.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Manufacturers' Agents.
175 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR LAFLIN BROTHER'S
Laid and Wave Letter, Cap, Flat-Cap, Medium, Dress and other Papers;
CHANE & Co's Superior Colored Medium, Bond, Envelope and Paper;
SMITH & PETER'S Printers' Cards and Card Board;
LOOMIS & Co's Domestic and Imported Cigars;
TIGER & Co's Superior Colored Medium, Bond, Envelope and Paper;
Westfield Whips and Lashes;
LAFLIN & SMITH'S Celebrated Gun Powder and Safety Fuse, &c.
J. H. S. DODGE.

Chrysolithic Painting, Leather Relievo and Papier Maché Work.

MRS. LA DOW and MISS WINTERS
have taken rooms for a few days at Mrs. Streeter's residence, on Main street, one door above the corner of Milwaukee street; and will give lessons in the above branches of useful and ornamental work.
Pupils will be received and thoroughly instructed in either or all of these occupations, and such fresh and well satisfied. Materials furnished, and pupils allowed to retain the pieces upon which they are instructed. Usually, these pieces will of themselves, if sold, more than pay the cost of tuition.
An examination of specimen work is respectfully invited.
Janesville, July 11, 1854. dlw

DAMAR VARNISH.—A transparent Varnish used with Zinc White.
J. H. S. DODGE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, by the barrel or gallon.
J. H. S. DODGE.

WINDOW GLASS.—All the sizes in stock, also, the celebrated French Glass at the Empire Drug Store.
J. H. S. DODGE.

COD LIVER OIL.—Rushton & Clark's celebrated Cod Liver Oil, the best in the world.
J. H. S. DODGE.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—The best article and most fashionable brands ever offered in this city.
J. H. S. DODGE.

CAMPBINE & BURNING FLUID.
We have at all times a full supply on hand, warranted fresh.
J. H. S. DODGE.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment of this valuable Medicine just received.
J. H. S. DODGE.

CANARY, HEMP, and RAPE SEED,
carefully put up in pounds, and sold fresh and clean.
J. H. S. DODGE.

LINSEED OIL.—10 bbls. just received, and for sale lower than ever at
J. H. S. DODGE.

PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, for sale by the Ton, or Hundred, or Keg, by
J. H. S. DODGE.

SNOW WHITE ZINC, and New Jersey Zinc; a large invoice just received and for sale by
J. H. S. DODGE.

LYON'S CATHAIRON.—6 gross just received.
J. H. S. DODGE.

SULPHATE QUININE.—24100

R. D. ADAMS & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Straw, Leghorn & Fancy Bonnets,
Flowers, Ribbons, Millinery Goods,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
137 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Corner of La Salle Street.)
Chicago, Illinois.

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.
THE Subscribers having opened a Warehouse
in this city would respectfully call the attention of
**Printers, Publishers, Stationers &
COUNTRY MERCHANTS,**
TO THEIR STOCK.

Our long experience in the business and connection
with Eastern Manufacturers, enables us to present a
STOCK UNEQUALLED
both as regards
QUALITY AND PRICE.
500 Tons Rags wanted.

20 La Salle Block, No. 2 La Salle St., Chicago.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
Wholesale Dealers
IN IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
BROADCLOTHS.

Black & Fancy Cassimeres & Don Skins,
LONDON AND PARIS VESTINGS,
HEAVY WOOLENS AND SUMMER STUFFS,
adapted to Men's wear,
Furnishing Goods & Tailors' Trimmings,
171 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.
ANGEL BENEDICT, JESSE W. FIELD.

Wholesale Hardware House.
NO 178 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

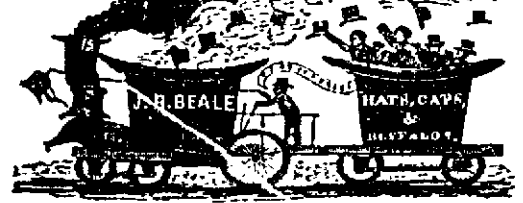
WILLIAM BLAIR & Co.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Foreign and American HARDWARE, TIN PLATE,
&c., have in Store a large and complete stock of goods,
received direct from the Manufacturers in this country
and England.

In our stock may be found the following, to which we
invite the attention of dealers.

400 doz. Axes—Collins, Simmons, and others.
2000 " Axes, Broadheads, do.
150 Spades, do do
400 Grass Scythes—Blood's, Harris, do.
400 Scythes—Lambson's Patent,
2000 gross Scythes—Indian Point, &c.
100 doz. Cast Steel Hoes, do.
300 do do Hay Forks.
2000 Table Cutlery, assorted.
Pocket do do
1000 Locks and Latches, assorted.
1200 Files, do do
10000 lbs. Pump Chain.
10000 Bright Ox Chain.
15000 Black Ox Chain.
500 pair Bright Trenches.
600 boxes Tin Plate, 16, 18, and extra sizes.
3000 sheets Sheet Iron.
2000 Assorted Wire.
6000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
20 set Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, full as
sortment.

WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON.

ARRIVAL!



Great Arrival,
AT THE HAT, CAP AND FUR EMPORIUM
ON WEST SIDE THE RIVER.

The Largest Stock ever brought to this Market
CONSISTING OF FINE MOLESKIN, SILK,
BLACK & DRAB, FUR WOOD, PANAMA,
BOHN, STRAW, PALM-LEAF HATS, of all the latest
styles in the market.

CAPS—Everything desirable, too numerous to
mention.

LADIES RIDING HATS, a beautiful article.
Also a full assortment of Gent's Findings, comprising
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SUSPENDER BRACES, STOCKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
all of which have been brought directly of the importer,
and manufactured by a resident agent in New York,
and will be sold at prices that defy competition.

Call and See,
At the Sign of the **DIG HAT** before purchasing else-
where.

Hats made to order; Repairing attended to.
JNO. R. BEALE.

Janesville May 17th, 1854.

Tobacco Manufactory.

DEWEY & HOLLANDER,
(Successors to Dewey & Chapin.)

HAVE furnished their Manufactory with a
large stock of the best quality, and are prepared to
Manufacture Tobacco,
IN EVERY FORM IN WHICH IT IS USED.

They invite the attention of dealers to the Quality of
their Material and their facilities for manufacturing, and
are confident they can sell a better Article at a
lower Price than any other manufactory in this region
of country.

They are also prepared to Purchase all the best To-
bacco which may be offered them, and pay the highest
price therefor.

Manufactory on Main St. opposite Butler State Bank.
any new orders, J. H. HOLLANDER.

Janesville, May 10, 1854.

T. B. Woollicroft's

OSTER, ICE CREAM AND REFRESHMENT

SALOON,

No. 1, La Salle Block, Corner Main & Milwaukee Sts.

THE SUBSCRIBER calls the attention

of the public to his

New Bakery and Ice Cream Saloon,

which he has fitted up at great expense for the com-
fortable accommodation of the public. His Saloon will
at all times be supplied with all kinds of

FRUITS, PICKLED MEATS, GAME,
CANDLES, CABBAGES, PIES, PASTRY,
Cakes and Confectionery, DESSERTS, &c.

Also Bread, and Buns, Soda and Butter Crackers,
which he will furnish to families on the shortest notice
and at the lowest price for Cash.

Special attention will be given to the ACCOM-
MODATION OF LADIES.

T. B. WOOLLCROFT.

Janesville, June 24, 1854.

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY,

J. H. BUDD, PROPRIETOR.

THE above Establishment is now the Largest

and best West of the Lakes. Orders respectfully

solicited for STEAM ENGINES, WOOD LATHES,
MILL CASTINGS, WOOD PLANERS and Castings of
different kinds, including ORNAMENTAL FENCING,
WINDOW CASES and SILES, COLUMNS, &c. Persons
wishing steam engines are requested to call and exam-
ine specimens of my engines and patterns; they are
new, compact and cheap. My MILL PATTERNS were
got up under the direction of the best Millwright in
the State. Orders in my line promptly attended to.

J. H. BUDD.

Janesville, April 26, 1854.

OIL MILL.

THE OIL MILL of the Subscribers is now

in operation. They are prepared to furnish Oil,
and ready to buy any quantity of Seed offered to them.
Farmers can be supplied with seed for planting the
coming spring.

Purchasers can rely with confidence on getting a
PURE ARTICLE OF LINED OIL, as we use nothing
but Good Seed, and no adulteration is allowed.

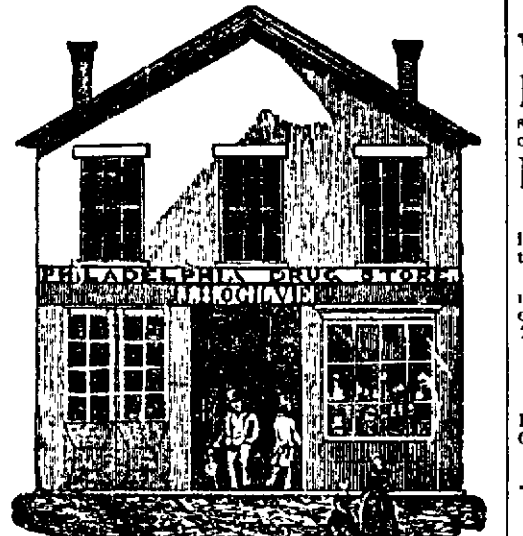
Wm. SHORES.

Janesville, Feb. 15th, 1854.

DRIED APPLES.—Nice article of
York State Apple for sale low. I. M. SMITH.

Philadelphia Drug Store.

WEST SIDE THE RIVER.



Ogilvie & Barrows

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their friends
and the public, that they have now in Store a large
and complete assortment of Goods pertaining to their
line of business, which they offer at usual upon the
most satisfactory terms to cash purchasers.

TO PHYSICIANS,

They respectfully commend their stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS,

as being about the fullest and most complete in the

interior of the State, and compelling many Medical

Agents recently introduced to the notice of the Pub-
lic. The care taken in selecting their goods, and the
attention bestowed upon this important branch of their
trade will, it is thought, be apparent at once, and they
accordingly invite examination by the Profession, pro-
mising, that while they offer PURE AND UNADUL-
TERATED ARTICLES, the Prices shall be at the Low-
est possible market.

To Surgeons and Dentists.

The subscribers have just received from the New York
Surgical Instrument Manufactory a supply of their
Superior and LOCKER'S all styles to be found in
Physicians and Surgeons, which they offer at Manu-
facturers' Prices, adding freight and Insurance.

OGILVIE & BARROWS,
West side the River.

TO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully call the at-
tention of Daguerreotypists, and others interested,
to their stock of

Artists' Materials, Chemicals, &c.,

which comprises all the articles used in the Photo-
graphic Art, including the most BEAUTIFUL MIX-
TURES AND LOCKER'S all styles to be found in
the country, all of which they offer at the very low-
est prices, and guarantee satisfaction to every pur-
chaser.

OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Janesville, June 24, 1854.

PERFUMERY.—The undersigned have just

received a Large Assortment of LUBIN'S and HAT-
TISON'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY, which they offer
to dealers at a small advance on cost.

OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Philadelphia Drug Store.

WATER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL:

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS,

HOARSENESS, BRON-

CHITIS, CROUP, ASTH-

MA, WHOOPING-COUGH

AND CONSUMPTION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS not being regular agents

for the sale of the above named Medicines, offer it

to the public at the rate of TEN SHILLINGS A BOT-
TLE, which is the wholesale price, pledging themselves
to sell the genuine article only.

Also, AYRES' CELEBRATED PILLS, For Sale at the
Philadelphia Drug Store.

OGILVIE & BARROWS.

To Builders and Painters.

A FULL SUPPLY of

THOMSON'S PURE LEAD,
French and American Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Paint,
Lime Oil, boiled and raw, Turpentine,
Paint Brushes, all kinds,
Paints, Dryers, English and American,
Painters' Colors, &c., &c.

Always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at
the Philadelphia Drug Store.

OGILVIE & BARROWS.

BEESWAX for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

A LARGE Assortment of FANCY HAIR

BUSHES AND COMBS at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

WINDOW GLASS.—French and American

WINDOW GLASS, from 7/8 to 26/32—a full sup-
ply for sale by

OGILVIE & BARROWS.

GLUE of a Superior Quality for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

500 GALLONS LINED OIL

Just received and for sale by the Barrel or

Gallon, at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

OGILVIE & BARROWS.

BOARD.

Board may be obtained in private families, or with

the Principal and family, at the lowest possible price

for which board can at the time be afforded. We ad-
vertise for the purpose of making known that board can
be a full from the present price of board before our fall
term opens.

Rooms in which students may board themselves may
be obtained at varying prices, according to the quality
and equality of the rooms.

BUILDING, &c.

A commodious and elegant Academic edifice, con-
structed of white brick and in the best style, is in pro-
gress of erection by the Trustees of the Academy, and is
to be completed for the use of the Fall Term.

Philosophical, Chemical, Physiological, Botanical,
and Astronomical apparatus is to be immediately ac-
quired. A Library is in progress of collection for the
Academy.

Let every student be present from the first to the last
of each term.

The course of instruction will aim at absolute thor-
oughness of scholarship and mental discipline, while
the health, manners and morals of students will be
carefully regarded.

L. P. MAXON, President.

A. C. SPICER, Secretary.

Milton, June 26th, 1854.

A STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE STORE and a Lot of ground known as

Lot No. 3, on Block No. 1, in the village and town-
ship of Rock, in the county of Rock, in the State of Wis-
consin, is for sale or to let, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1854, at ten o'clock in the fore-
noon, at the residence of J. H. BUDD, in the village and town-
ship of Rock, in the county of Rock, in the State of Wis-
consin, by J. H. BUDD, Sheriff of the County of Rock.

The building is well calculated for a country store,
being 25 feet front by 52 feet deep, and finished all
about with convenient partitions either for a family
or for offices, all in good condition.

The whole has been occupied for three years past by
Messrs. T. E. and F. G. Green, as a store and dwelling,
and being situated immediately opposite the first mill,
is considered the best location for business in the vil-
lage. The lot is two rods front by about seven rods
deep.

This property will be sold or let on reasonable terms,
at the discretion given immediately. For particulars
enquire of

JOSEPH A. WOOD & Co.,
of the Rock, Janesville, Wis.

FARMING TOOLS.

JUST RECEIVED,

100 doz. C. S. Rivetted Hoes,
20 " C. S. Rivetted Axes,
20 " Scythes, assorted,
40 " Grass Scythes, do,
3 " Bush do, do,
10 " 2 Tined Hay Forks, and steel,
10 " 3 Tined Hay Forks, and steel,
40 " Hay Rakes, do, do,
10 " Grain Rakes, do, do.

For Sale at Wholesale and Retail,
JOSEPH A. WOOD & Co.,
of the Rock, Janesville, Wis.

Milwaukee Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

Wisconsin Leather Company

HAVE Removed to their New Four Story

Brick Store, No. 80 East Water street, Milwaukee,
second block below the United States Hotel, where they
can be found with a full supply of

Leather, Shoe Findings, Oils, &c.

OUR EXTENSIVE TANNERY, at Two Rivers, is now

in full operation, and we can safely challenge com-
petition in **Quality and Quantity of STOCK.**

Purchasers will do well to CALL before buying in this
market or going else where, as we can offer inducements far greater
than ever before.

The highest price in cash paid for **HIDES, SKINS**
AND FELTS, at

No. 80,

second block below United States Hotel.

REPS ALLEN, E. P. ALLEN,
G. W. ALLEN, Wm. ALLEN,
Cincinnati, N. Y. Milwaukee, Wis.

Spring and Summer!

MILWAUKEE

HARDWARE & IRON STORE

HENRY J. NAZRO & Co.,

Sign of the Pallock.

WILL be receiving during the Spring and

Summer heavy additions to their ENORMOUS

STOCK.

Please give it your attention Wholesale and Retail

Dealers.

GOOD GOODS LOW PRICES AND QUICK SALES!

English, German and American

Hardware, Iron and Steel,

1000 Tons assorted all kinds.

GRINDSTONES,

1000 Tons assorted all kinds.

Farming Utensils.

200 doz. Hay Rakes, different kinds.

200 Grain Cradles, several different kinds.

100 doz. 3 Tined Forks.

100 " 2 Tined " "

100 " 4 Tined " "

100 " assorted Manure Forks.

100 " Handled Hoes.

100 " Cast Steel Hoes.

100 " Scythe Smiths.

Collector Teeth, Harrow Teeth, &c., &c.

SCYTHES.

100 doz. Blood's Scythes.

100 " assorted kinds Scythes.

200 boxes assorted Scythes, &c., &c.

All the above goods sold at the LOWEST COUNTRY MER-
CHANTS at *Low Prices and on favorable terms.*

Nails, Nails!

5000 Kegs assorted Keesville, Sable and other makes.

1000 " Finishing, Fence and Barrel.

500 " Wrought and Cut Nails.

Glass, Glass!

1000 Boxes first quality Glass, 8x10 to 24x30.

1000 " 24 and 31 quality do do.

Full and Heavy Glass of the following:

Pump Chain, 18x16, 18x18, 18x20, 18x22, 18x24,
Wing Lead, Lead, Wall Curbs,
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

200 Doz. Ames & Rowland's SHOVELS AND SPADES.

Manilla Rope, Bed Cords,
Hemp and Jute Rope, Clothes Lines,
Sash, Putty,

Simmons', Dutton, Collins', Genuine and
Lancaster's Axes.

Tinner's Stock.

Tinner's Tools,
Sheet Zinc,
Wire,
Pig Tin and
Brazier rods.

We are manufacturing largely for wholesaling, and
Warrant all to be perfect and not to leak.

House Trimmings.

The fullest and largest assortment in the State.

Cabinet Makers!

Curled Hair, Moss, Sofa Springs, Hair Cloth, Locks,
Knobs, &c., &c.

To Blacksmiths.

We are still supplied with the Largest Stock in the
State, and the greatest variety.

We would call your particular attention to a NEW
ARTICLE OF STEEL FOR PLOUGHING.

Also, our Shoe Shape and Nail Rods.

Platform and Counter Scales.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING.

Train & Co's Liverpool & Boston Line of

Packet Ships.

Prepaid Passage Certificates for sale by the English,
Irish, Germans, &c., please give your attention.

We thank our friends throughout the State for the
very liberal patronage extended to our firm the past
year, and trust we may continue to merit their confi-
dence.

HENRY J. NAZRO, New York.

JOHN NAZRO, Jr., Milwaukee.

May 15th, 1854.

MILTON ACADEMY.

Prof. A. C. SPICER, Principal.

Mrs. S. M. SPICER, Preceptress.

OTHER competent and experienced Teachers

are to be engaged immediately.

Calendar for 1854-55.

First Term opens on Wednesday, 26th—closes Wednes-
day Dec. 6th.

Second Term opens Wednesday Dec. 16th—closes Wed-

(REPORTED FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE.)

The weather, from the scalding heat of Friday, has changed into an agreeable coolness. This not only makes it more comfortable to the senses, but relieves the apprehensions about the coming wheat crop. Every day of such weather increases the chances of a rich harvest. There is no class of people in the world that ought to feel in better spirits at the present time, than the Wisconsin farmers.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.—The Baltic arrived in New York Saturday, and we find in the Milwaukee papers of Monday the following telegraphic report of its news. We tried but failed to get it for our issue of yesterday:

New York, July 8.
The United States mail steamer Baltic, arrived at this port at one o'clock to-day; having left Liverpool at 1 P. M. June 28th; thus making the trip in nine days, sixteen hours and fifty-three minutes, by steam alone.

The overland mail from India to China has come to hand. The Russian squadron in those seas is supposed to have taken refuge in Kamshatka. It is not the Russian vessels, however, that are forced, but privateers from California and sailing under Russian colors.

SIEGE OF SILISTIA.—Letters from Constantinople to June 14th give the following items from Silistia:

After the attack of the 29th of May, which was very sanguinary, the Russians made preparations for a fresh assault. This was attempted on the 31st. The struggle was prolonged and bloody, and the Russians were again repulsed. The same evening, under cover of a flag of truce, they asked and obtained permission to carry off their dead, not less than two thousand in number.

On the 2nd of June, a general assault was made and the whole of the Russian flotilla bombarded the town, but by the truly heroic efforts of the Turks and the excellent management of their commander, the Russians were once more beaten off. This victory, however, cost the Turks dear, as they lost their gallant chief, MUSA PASHA, who was struck by a grenade and killed.

The same evening, a mine which had been constructed under the first Turkish battery, was destroyed by a countermine. Four hundred Russians were blown into the air, and under cover of the confusion that followed, the Ottomans sallied out, routed the Russians in all directions, and took possession of their entrenchments. The total loss of the Russians in their assaults was from five to six thousand in killed alone, while the Turkish loss was small in proportion. Resa Pasha, who had left Shumla with 20,000 men was approaching Silistia.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, June 27.—We had a heavy gale last night, and this morning the weather is unsettled. Market moderately active for parcels of the best descriptions. Middling and inferior qualities neglected. Sales of flour, to a limited extent, for consumption, at 37s. for ordinary Philadelphia and Baltimore; 38s. 3d. for prime do.; 39s. 3d. for Indian corn dull at 37s. for yellow, 36s. 3d. for white.

Information is wanted of Peter and Michael Cummings. Peter Cummings resided in this city last fall, and left to work on some railroad in the country. Address Mrs. Mary McDermott, or the Rev. Mr. McFall, Janesville, Wis.

The persons indicted by the grand jury of the U. S. district court for a participation in the Glover rescue are S. M. Booth, John A. Mees, singer and John Rycraft. No other bills were found.

Our neighbor of the Free Press has commenced re-publishing from other papers complimentary notices of the Gazette. We shall return the compliment to the Press when we have an opportunity.

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. Burns, the proprietor of the Young America bowling alley, on Main street has constructed a machine for "setting 'em up" without a boy. Attached to the top of each pin is a cord, which passes through pulleys at the end of the alley. By pulling on this cord the pins are instantly set up. It acts well, and a exceedingly simple and effective.—*Mt. Sent.*
Mr. Dorr has had one of these inventions in use in his alley in this city for some time past.

Holloway's Pills, for the Cure of Liver Complaints and Indigestion.—Mr. Gamis, chemist Yevill, states in a letter to Professor Holloway, that a lady residing in that town had been a severe sufferer from liver complaint and indigestion for a very long period, that her medical attendant had informed her he could do nothing to relieve her, and that she could not survive many months; but not being satisfied with this opinion, she commenced taking Holloway's pills, and this excellent medicine was the means of saving her life; in about a month they restored her to perfect health and strength.

ZINO WHITE.—3,000 lbs. French and American now being received. This article will be sold at a low figure.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

OSGOOD'S CHOLERA GOGUE for Fever & Ague.—Gross just received on consignment.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

ENGLISH CASTLE SOAP.—30 Boxes for sale very low.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

PERFUMERY.—The best stock in the West can be seen at our Store.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

BRUSHES of every variety, style and name, in quantities to suit.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

GUM DROPS.—A full assortment of the different flavors, fresh, for sale by
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

CHEWING GUM.—50 Boxes at wholesale.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or less quantities.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

SULPHATE QUININE.—100 oz. this is received.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

OLIVE OIL, in Baskets and Bottles, at Wholesale.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the ton or less quantities.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large consignment this day received.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

DRIED APPLES.—Nice article of York State Apple for sale low.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.

THE SPRING & SUMMER Campaign of 1854 IS NOW OPEN.

A NEW WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES OF MERCHANDISE HAS JUST BROKEN OUT, AT THE LITTLE REGULATOR OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

IMMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS! Cash System Triumphant! GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO. Are now receiving at their Store, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, the most extensive assortment of Merchandise ever before received at any establishment in the State, consisting in part of a very general assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, DRESSED FRUIT AND CANNED FRUIT, GRIND STONES, &c., and every thing in the shape of Merchandise that is wanted in any town or city. In the

DRY GOODS Department our stock is at present the largest, richest and most magnificent ever before offered in Janesville. Among our DRESS GOODS may be found the most magnificent stock of Plain Black and Watered Gro do (thin Silks and Plaid and Striped Fancy Silks, ever offered for sale in Janesville.

The attention of the ladies is particularly directed to our very extensive assortment

PLAIN BLACK SILKS. We have some better goods than can be found at any other store in the city, and our prices are as low as you will also pay for an inferior article at other stores. Also a very complete assortment of all kinds of Silk and Wool, Plain and Figured Dresses, Barego Delaines, &c.

Among our stock of low priced Dress Goods may be found 3,000 yds. Fine French Lawns at 5¢ c., sold at other stores at 1s. per yard.

4,000 do. do. sold at other stores 1s. 3d. per yard. 4,000 do. 1s. 1d. sold at other stores 1s. 1d. do. 2,000 do. Barego Delaines 1s. 1d. sold at other stores 2s. 10,000 do. Madder Prints, 5¢ c., sold at other stores 10c per yard.

SHAWLS! In this department we have a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Cashmere, Black and Colored Silk, Barego, and everything in the Shawl line, from the lowest price to the best article in the market.

EMBROIDERY GOODS. We probably have a better assortment of these Goods than all the rest of the stores in Janesville put together, consisting of Flowing Sleeves, Mullin, Chemise, and all the most fashionable goods in the market, which will be sold at LOWER PRICES than ever before sold in this State. The attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to these Goods.

PARASOLS. We have now on sale 10,000 Parasols. Our immense stock in these goods compels us to say that we will undersell any establishment in this City, at least 25 percent.

4000 Yards Fine, Fast Colored French Ginghams this day received, that we are selling at 1s. per yard. They cannot be matched in town less than 1s. 6d. Call soon, if you want to save 50 per cent in Ginghams, as they are going.

BONNET AND HONNET RIBBONS. Cheaper than the Cheapest.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. Our Clothing Rooms are well stocked with the best made and most fashionable clothing in all the market. We have the most extensive assortment of all kinds of clothing in the State, and we shall keep up the reputation we have already gained, of underselling any of our neighbors. Among our stock may be found 1,000 Linen Coats, warranted linen, at 75 cents each.

BOOTS AND SHOES. We have now in store over 20,000 pairs of BOOTS AND SHOES, of all descriptions, which the people are requested to take a look at. When they examine the goods and hear the prices, we know they will purchase.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE. In these goods we have a very extensive stock of the best ware in the market. Persons wanting full sets of crockery, will do well to give us a call, as they will save at least 25 per cent on the best of ware.

GROCERIES. As usual our stock is full of very large and complete, and the choicest kind of goods. We have a few more chests of that splendid YOUNG HUSBON TEA, that we have been selling so much of. Good Sugar for 3¢ c.

In conclusion, we would say that we find the Cash System the only one that will win. We buy our goods wholly for cash, and shall sell them for the same, and no other way; and consequently those that buy and sell on a credit of a year, eighteen months or two years, as the case may be, cannot undersell us at our prices. THAT'S THE PROOF OF THE TRUTH OF OUR ASSERTION, call and examine our goods and prices.

Remember the Store, corner Main & Milwaukee streets.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.
JACKMAN, PARKER & CO.
JOS. LAPPIN.
Janesville, June 5th, 1854.

A GREAT MISTAKE. HAVE just returned from New York and Boston, and purchased so large a stock of Merchandise that they have not room to store them, and to remedy this, they have concluded to mark their goods down at

A TRIFLE ABOVE COST, which will crowd their store with customers and ensure large and heavy sales, thus making room for goods yet to arrive.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. THIS IS NO HUMBUG, but a REALITY, and to be convinced of this fact personally, look through their immense stock, see the state of goods they have in store, (and but a portion of their stock has yet arrived,) enquire the price, and you will acknowledge that we will sell you

GOOD GOODS, at nearly half the Price, than other Merchants charge. We shall not mention a few leading articles and their prices, and sell the balance of stock at higher rates, as other merchants do, but shall mark every article at a small regular profit, and adhere strictly to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM. Our stock consists of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., to which we invite special attention, as to quality and price, as we are determined to

Every Sale shall give Full and Perfect Satisfaction. Auction or shop worn goods which are not cheap in price we do not deal in; but by only the best grade of goods, and of the latest styles. We are the only House in Janesville that do a strictly cash business, and buying of importers and wholly for cash, we

CAN AND WILL SELL CHEAPER AND BETTER GOODS, than those who buy small stocks on time, and sell them the same way.

To Country Merchants, We would say that we will sell you goods in New York and Boston prices, adding freight. You will find us at the old stand of J. B. CROSBY, two doors above the Post Office.

J. B. CROSBY & CO.
Janesville, May 30, 1854.

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.—The Subscriber is agent for the sale of these cases, and is prepared to furnish them at all times, at his Cabinet Ware Room on Main street.

J. F. MORSE.
Janesville, July 10th, 1854.

LYON'S KATHARION.—5 Gross now in Store. Dealers furnished at manufacturers prices.

J. B. CROSBY & CO.

COCKERY. Line may be found the BENNINGTON, the PARIAN and the LAVA Manufacture, for milk or water, Bed Pans for infants, or families, Pots for bread and milk, or sugar, Candelsticks, children's Toys and Flower Pots, MAINE LIQUOR LAW VOLUMES and Lager Beer Mugs.

In and fine, the proprietor of this establishment can with all confidence assure those who have been in the habit of trading at Janesville that, although they have

"often seen corruption and double till it is over the store"

they will find that the representations which shall be made to them by that proprietor or his clerks will not

"stand like forgeries in a Barber shop, More in such than mark."

A. W. WHEELLOCK.
Janesville, June 13, 1854.

AGAIN & AGAIN THE BOSTON STORE. Let the Horn be Blown!!

"Sound the loud timbre of our land and our sea," WHEELLOCK'S trumpet, and ever shall be.

THIS is the middle of the nineteenth century, the first half of which has produced more change and onward movement than any fifty years of our Christian

The great controlling power of this age is its commerce—indeed, this may be truly called the commercial age. It has been well said by an ancient writer that

"Man wants but little here below," and to supply these wants

WHEELLOCK Announces to every people and every tongue, to both sexes and all parties, to all factions of all gauges, that finding his old store entirely

TOO SMALL! He has been compelled, in order to be able to supply the immense call for goods at his establishment, to

Double the capacity of his Store Rooms! Having purchased this spring, for this market, to be sold this season,

\$39,007 00 Worth of Goods! But who can expect to read in the brief space of one life all the articles that the

1854. PIXLEY & KIMBALL,

DEALERS IN **HARDWARE,** Wholesale & Retail,

SIGN OF THE SAW, MAIN STREET, JANEVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, in returning their thanks to the subscribers for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, would respectfully inform the people of Central and Western Wisconsin, that they have now in store, and offer for sale, at the lowest cash prices, a larger and better selected stock of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Stoves, &c.,

than can be found in any other establishment in the interior of the State.

The attention of Consumers and Country Dealers is particularly invited to our immense stock of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & SWEDISH IRON, CAST, SHEET AND AMERICAN DISTILLED, TOBACCO, SPRING, COIL, AND CAST PLOW STEEL, of all sizes.

Also to the almost endless variety of superior Carpenter, Joiner, Cooper, Blacksmith, Wagon-making and Farming TOOLS,

James Trimmings, Charles and Oliver's Pump, Lead Pipe, Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes, Tin Ware, Tinner's Stock, Britannia and Japaned Ware, Blanks and Pocket Cutlery, Shaver, Scissors, Razors, &c.

Our stock of **Cook and Parlor Stoves** was never larger than at present, and comprises some forty different patterns selected with great care, (having been previously fully tested in this market, for several of the best manufacturers in Troy and Albany. Having bought our Stoves on long time, without interest, and at a great discount, we are enabled to complete successfully with those who buy in small lots, "exclusively for cash," of which we will convince all who may give us a call.

Our stock of **COOKING UTENSILS, STOVE PIPE, and all kinds of TIN WARE** constantly on hand, or manufactured to order.

We are agents for the sale of Duryee & Forsyth's celebrated First Floor Saws and Platform and Counter Scales, and also for the sale of Yale's Magic Bank, Safe and Store Room Locks.

J. F. PIXLEY. [2] F. A. KIMBALL.

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BOSTON STORE CONTAINS. Indeed, history must fall to give the searcher of knowledge any accurate idea of its immense

STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS, Its inimitable selection of

Fancy Dress Goods! He has over

10,000 Yards of Silk Barego, of every style and price, and it is with no great difficulty that the fair damsels of this fair valley can select, from the ONE THOUSAND PRICES,

Of all patterns and ranging in price from SIX CENTS Per Yard to Twenty-Eight Cents, such dresses as will do to their exquisite beauty, though it may as a general thing, be as difficult to add to that beauty as it is to add to the color, paint the Lily, or add perfume to the violet.

It must not be inferred that we offer only these and the many other articles for outer apparel, such as Cambric and Yarned Silks, but all manner of

Cotton, Grass & Linen Goods are on hand, so that every one may be entirely accommodated with every article of female apparel.—Evel French red foxed Gilters,

Ladies' Embroidered Blouses, Embroidered Congress Boots,

LADIES' MOROCCO POLKAS, And all the articles manufactured of the best styles, and of the latest season, as is a choice which adorn La Belle sex are concerned, it may be truly said

"CUSTOM cannot state the infinite variety."

While the Boston Store has made provision to protect the feet, it can also boast that it has all sorts of

GLOVES, by which hands can be protected and retain

"The white wonder of fair Julia's hand."

And in the leave of those of whom it is no exaggeration to say they are

"Heaven's last, best gift to man!" the Nonpareils of beauty, the Paragons of perfection, Mr. Wheellock assures his fair customers that his assistants and auxiliaries are those who unite great

affability of manner to a determination to discharge conscientiously their several and respective duties; that while they may have the proper desire to effect sales, they will never in violation of many of our contemporaries attempt to accomplish that object by equivocation, misrepresentation, exaggeration, tergiversation, fabrication, or by direct lying.

And now to the wants of the

COARSE HAND SEX. Mr. Wheellock has every kind of material to make those articles of dress that give to man his individuality—

PANTALOONS, CALE "BENTS," COW HIDE DO, GAZELLE, do., PATENT LEATHER DO, GIRAFFE DO.,

HATS That fit every head from the Websterian brow to the country head, and are made of the size of cap of which the world is full, and which have been in the habit of trading at Janesville that, although they have

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HOLDEN, KEMP & Co.

The Empire Drug Warehouse. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ESTABLISHED 1845! THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN WISCONSIN!

SIGN OF THE SAW, MAIN STREET, JANEVILLE.

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Ladies' Embroidered Blouses, Embroidered Congress Boots,

LADIES' MOROCCO POLKAS, And all the articles manufactured

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
THE THREE FRIENDS;
OR,
THE WHITE LADY OF BRANDENBURG.

[Continued from yesterday.]

With the princesses Wilhelmina, matters were, nevertheless, little better than with them. She was under no necessity of feigning illness, for, having lost at the same time both her beloved brother and her lover, her agitation, fear, and grief threw her into a fever, during which she fell more than once into a dangerous delirium; we say dangerous, because, under its influence, her tongue lost its guidance, and syllables pervertedly the names of Kat and Frederic.

In one of the intervals between one of these paroxysms, when, as it appeared to her, she was wide awake, the white lady of Brandenburg, with a very dignified air and attitude, approached her bedside. The candles had burnt low, her only attendant was fast asleep, the wind roared fiercely in the chimney, and the ho hoings of a screech-owl from a neighboring turret mingled terribly with the night blasts. She attempted to address the spectre, which leamed compassionately over her; but no words passed between them. In a few seconds, the white lady turned away her face, and appeared with one hand to be shrouding her eyes from some appalling spectacle, while the other was pressed closely against her bosom. Wilhelmina, in agony and trembling, watched its movements with intense earnestness. Presently, the tapers threw up a bright glare, then sank, flickered for a moment, and the chamber was wrapped in total darkness. Sleep then came to her relief; and when late on the following morning she again opened her eyes, the rain was beating against the casements, and her beloved friend and governor, almost in the very attitude of the white lady, leaning over her, and wiping the perspiration from her brow.

In the course of the day, her unhappy mother, bending beneath the weight of her affliction, came by stealth into her chamber, and throwing herself into a *fainting*, hid her face in the bed clothes, and sobbed long and bitterly. With her habitual impudence, she disclosed to Wilhelmina the fate of Frederic and his companion, and by so doing brought on a fresh attack of fever, which nearly put a period to her daughter's life. When she saw the mischief she had caused, her regret and sorrow knew no bounds. Under the force of maternal instincts, the natural weakness of her character disappeared, and, setting her tyrannical husband at defiance with the courage of a heroine, she remained day and night by her daughter's bedside, regardless of his menaces, and for the time making light of death and life.

To describe the state of mind into which the king was thrown by his son's act of disobedience, would exceed the powers of language. It cannot be doubted that for a time at least he was mad. Encouraged by his flagitious minister, Grumee, he resolved upon the exhibition of an awful tragedy, which should inspire all chieftains with horror. Nothing less than the blood of his son would appease his paternal resentment; and openly, in the face of the day, he published his determination, and made preparations for the execution. It is believed that the Austrian ambassador, Seckendorff, a man of the most profligate principles, likewise favored secretly this infamous design, though all the sovereigns of Germany, as well as the king of England, exerted their utmost influence to deter the Prussian monarch from the perpetration of the crime he meditated. The greater their exertions, however, the more obstinate he became; as he appeared to regard it in the light of victory over all the powers of Europe to put his only son to death, that he might establish universally the conviction, that he could do in Berlin whatever he thought proper, in spite of Germany and the world.

Into the political negotiations connected with this affair, our limits will not permit us to enter. We return, therefore, to the prince and his companion, who, having been removed to the fortress at which they were made prisoners, were thrown into separate dungeons in a small obscure city in the heart of Prussia. It seemed to be the object of the father to subdue the courage and constancy of his son, as well as in other respects to degrade his character, since all manner of devices were made use of to induce him to betray his friend; but to the honor of Frederic be it said, all the snares laid for him were unavailing. He persisted in his original declaration, that the plan of flight was his own, and that Kat only consented to accompany him at his earnest desire and entreaty, and after having exhausted all his efforts in the endeavor to divert him from his purpose. In this way he hoped to concentrate his father's vengeance upon himself, and save the life of his friend. Had Frederic always acted thus, no prince whose name is recorded in modern history would have better deserved to command the admiration of mankind. Kat, on his part, surpassed, if possible, the prince himself in disinterestedness and heroism. He persisted in uniformity that Frederic was innocent; that neither of them, indeed, had intended serious disobedience to the royal commands—but that, in a moment of youthful frivolity, he had persuaded the young prince to accompany him on a secret visit to the French capital, where they meditated only a short stay, after which it was their intention to return to Berlin, even before their absence should be discovered.

Everything in Prussia was then conducted through military agency, chiefly because men connected with the military profession were supposed to be less accessible than others to the weakness of friendship or affection. The hope of promotion, moreover, was expected to quiet any scruples which might arise in the mind respecting the humanity or justice of any transaction. Accordingly, an officer was sent to Frederic, who, having first examined Kat, came into the prince's apartment with mock humility, but with real insolence, to interrogate him respecting his views past and present—to utter the most atrocious accusations against his friend, and to extort from him, if possible, a confession of some rebellious project, which would appear, at least, to justify his father in taking away his life.

Through this ordeal, Frederic passed with great intrepidity and success. He repelled, with scorn and indignation, the calumnies attempted to be fastened on Kat, and maintained unflinchingly that the error of that gallant officer arose solely through mistaken friendship and affection for him. The spy, who had evidently been drilled at court, now actually threw out certain hints respecting the feelings of Wilhelmina, which so incensed Frederic, that he instinctively moved his hand towards where his sword had used to be, and would unquestionably have run his interrogator through the body had the trusty weapon been still within his reach. Recollecting himself suddenly, he turned a look of intense scorn upon the military inquisitor, and said:

"If my father forgets himself, you would feel it to be your duty, were you a gentleman, to spare the honor of his daughter. The princess Wilhelmina stands far beyond the reach of vulgar suspicion and calumny. She is my sister, and the time may yet come when it will be in my power to chastise all those persons who

dare to cast aspersions upon her. For myself, you are welcome to heap on me every insult suggested by low and base natures. As a son and a prince, I shall submit, because it is my father's will. But let the vicissitudes which constantly take place in the affairs of this world suggest to you the prudence of remaining within the limit I prescribe for you; for, be assured, I have a memory which will treasure up whatever may be now submitted to, whether for good or evil."

The officer professed, and no doubt with truth his willingness to be convinced by his reasoning. He also professed that he was acting strictly under orders, and said he would faithfully represent to his majesty the respectful and obedient state of mind in which he found the prince. Immediately afterwards he took his leave, and during the remainder of the day Frederic was not disturbed by the entrance of a single individual; even his food was forgotten to be brought to him, so that he became the victim of physical as well as mental depression. Not a footstep was heard in the neighboring chambers, no sound of a sentinel in the court, and as he looked forth through the bars, he could behold nothing but a few withered leaves blown hither and thither by the wind. The sun shone faintly on the dusky walls, and a faintness came over him as the sense of absolute silence and stillness fell upon his heart. He had no books from which he might have sought some relief; his chamber was bare, containing nothing save an iron bedstead and a wooden seat, on which from time to time he threw himself in despair.

The hours wore away, the shades of evening came on, and by degrees thickened into absolute darkness, and yet no attendant appeared either to bring him a light or a morsel of bread. Being of a feeble constitution, this long abstinence affected him so much that in the course of the night he fainted on his bed, and remained plunged in a sort of stupor till morning.

When he came to himself, his mind was in a state of indescribable depression; stillness and silence continued to prevail throughout the fortress, where nothing but himself seemed to be undisturbed by life. Long he lay motionless on his hard pallet; but his feelings, growing more and more painful every moment, he sprang on his feet and approached the window. Did his eyes deceive him, or was he plunged in some horrible dream? Concentrating all his soul in the sense of sight, he looked forth into the court with faint terror. Darkness pervaded earth and air; yet through the gloom he could discern one object but too distinctly, it was the body of his gallant and intrepid friend dangling from a low gallows, which had been erected during the night, exactly opposite his window! He fell senseless on the floor, where he found some hours after by a common soldier, who, it is said, without orders, had sought the apartment out of pure compassion. For some time he supposed the prince to be dead; at length, he revived, though not to the same life he had lived before. The whole economy of his thoughts and the constitution of his mind were changed. He uttered no lamentations or threats—but one fixed purpose seemed to have taken possession of his soul—life and death appeared to have become indifferent to him. He refused to utter a single syllable when an officer entered to interrogate him, and the food which they at length brought them of offering him, he motioned away with a wave of his hand. Like his sister, he found relief in sickness, and the death with which his father had threatened him appeared for many days to be coming of its own accord.

In due time Frederic recovered, and in the course of time became king of Prussia. He then remembered the murderers of Kat. The chief murderer was, he knew, beyond his reach; and so, when he came to make inquiries, were the others; for bearing in mind that he possessed a memory, they had vanished from the kingdom of Prussia, and sought refuge in other parts of Germany. Wilhelmina, whom to the latest hour of his life, he loved tenderly, never forgot her attachment for Kat, and in the midst of war and political excitement, and the cravings of literary and philosophical ambition, Frederic often devoted whole hours in conversation with her. They then recalled the happy days they spent together with this only friend, whose memory they both cherished to the last. It was Kat's ambition, therefore, to be loved; he succeeded, since he left in the minds of the two individuals he valued most, the deepest possible remembrance of his unexampled affection and fidelity.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF AN ITALIAN PRINCIPALITY TO THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Paris to the New York Tribune, dated June 10th informs us that the principality of Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population of 8,500 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the union of the American states. It contains three cities, which govern nearly all its area. They are Menton, the largest, Roquebrune, and Monaco, the latter being the capital. The sovereignty of Monaco is vested in the prince of that name; but from the year 1814 until 1818 it had been under the protection of Sardinia. In 1818, when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Menton and Roquebrune revolted and declared themselves independent. Monaco, the capital, being occupied by a Sardinian garrison, remained faithful. The Sardinian chamber of deputies has recently prepared a project of law to incorporate the revolted cities and all the principality into the kingdom, as an integral part thereof, without any separate rights, and it was probably in view of this, that the duke of Valentinois, one of the princes of Monaco, made an attempt in April to seize his hereditary possessions. He failed, however, and both parties have appealed to the United States representative at Paris, to take possession of the territory. The prince wishes to sell out to the United States his rights, for the purpose of raising money, as he is in needy circumstances, while the people of the principality wish to be taken under the wing of the American Union, in order to secure republican liberty, and the protection of a powerful government. The U. S. secretary of legation in Paris has undertaken to investigate the matter. The seaports are said to be good ones, and would prove valuable to us, while the territory is described as rich in mines of silver, iron, mercury, etc.

THE THIRTY-SECOND STATE.—A bill has been introduced into congress, providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state; and the legislature of Oregon are taking the preliminary steps for calling a convention to form a constitution. In the year 1850, Oregon will probably be the thirty-second state of the union. Its population already exceeds forty thousand, and the emigration to it is likely to be very large this year. Accounts from the territory represent the people as prospering; valuable gold mines and other minerals are discovered. As a farming region it is unsurpassed by any of the old states, even rivaling in wealth her southern neighbor, California. In 1850 the population of Oregon was only 13,204. It is now 40,000. In two years more it will contain a sufficient number of inhabitants, doubtless, to entitle it to admission as a state.

THE "KNOX NOTHING" JUBILEE. was held at Baltimore, on the 4th.

The Daily Gazette.
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1854.

IN ADVANCE.—We trust that subscribers to the daily will remember that our terms require payment quarterly in advance. Those who choose can pay to our carriers; otherwise at our office or to Mr. Sutherland, at his bookstore.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel writes concerning the German celebration of the fourth, at Maysville, Dodge county as follows:

"In the fore part of the day, the German Independent company were out in full uniform. After dinner, they again formed, and immediately in their rear were a couple of effigies—one representing Gen. Pierce in uniform, and the other Stephen A. Douglas, both mounted on rails, and a black banner waving over them, inscribed 'Nebraska bill.' They were marched up a steep hill, and in going up, Douglas had often to hit the general a poke in the ribs to keep him in the traces. At the top of the hill they were received by a large gathering of Germans, with groans and hisses, and hanged upon a tree and fire set to them. While burning, there was one universal shout from all present, and as the fire died away, Pierce and Douglas were bid a long good bye, by all present."

Such demonstrations, though significant of a feeling among a large class of voters which gave almost an unbroken vote for President Pierce and the party of which Senator Douglas is the leader, are reprehensible in the highest degree. Effigies and burnings do not correct a public wrong, and are a poor way of expressing disapprobation of its authors. The ballot box offers the best mode of redress or punishment.

Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Gillette, Seward, Sumner and Wade were the only senators who voted against the bill granting \$10,000,000 for the purchase of Mexican territory.

We have not seen the vote in the house of representatives on the bill appropriating these \$10,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the treaty purchasing this territory, but have seen it stated that of the representatives from this state, Mr. Macy voted for the bill, Mr. Eastman against, and Mr. Wells dodged.

It is a simple act of justice to Mr. Eastman to say that during the progress of the slavery questions in the house he has faithfully represented the opinions and feelings of his constituents. He voted against postponing the bills which had precedence of the Nebraska bill; voted against its passage, and has since voted against the consummation of a kindred project as revealed in the once rejected Gadsden treaty. The Milwaukee Free Democrat charges him with voting with the friends of the Nebraska bill on several material questions; but if he did so, it has escaped our notice, and we would be glad to have the Democrat specify when and where. Mr. Eastman has not stood very high in our esteem, and judging from the fact that we have never been remembered by him in his distribution of documents, we probably are no especial favorites of his; but the truth is, the truth, any where, and Mr. Eastman must be admitted to have behaved well in the trying scenes of the present congress.

A CHANCE FOR THE LAWYERS.—A legal friend hands us the following:

The act of the last legislature repealing all the provisions of the law conferring upon county courts jurisdiction to try and determine civil actions, appeals, or certioraris, seems to be singularly deficient in an important particular.

"§ 8. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, and all suits and proceedings then pending and undetermined in any such county court, and which by the provisions of this act such court is not authorized to try and determine, shall forthwith be transferred to the circuit court of the same county, and by virtue of this act shall be deemed to be pending therein, and shall thereafter be proceeded with, tried, determined, and completed in the same manner as if originally commenced in or appealed to said circuit court."

There is clearly here no authority given to the circuit court, to proceed with, try, or determine any appeal or certiorari arising after the 1st day of this month.

Can any body tell us how the circuit courts are to obtain jurisdiction of such matters?

We have looked faithfully, but in vain, through the session laws, but can find no provisions touching the case. Have we overlooked anything, or is this *casus omissus* another specimen of the beauties of Wisconsin legislation?

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand the street commissioners have accepted the bid of Mr. O'Gara for paving and Macadamizing Main street. We hope the work will be commenced without delay.

Messrs. Hume & Spencer's steam planing shop has reached its second story. It is a large building and with its machinery in full operation will be capable of turning out a vast amount of mechanical work.

The walls of Peter Myers' block are going up rapidly.

There are a large number of fine dwelling houses being built in different parts of the town, which when completed will add much to its appearance.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.—In directing attention to the advertisement of Mrs. La Dow and Miss Winters, we are confident we confer as great a favor upon our lady readers as upon the advertisers. The specimens of each kind of their work are really beautiful, and the leather relief particularly may be made highly useful, and applied to several household uses. We are assured that neither of the arts taught by them are difficult of acquisition, and the price of tuition will be reasonable. A call at Mrs. Streeter's will at least be a pleasant one, and the matter is worthy of attention.

Mr. Ryan concluded his argument in the habeas corpus case on Saturday.

THE HABITS OF QUAILS.—Many sportsmen are in the habit of killing cock quails in the breeding season, or in July and August, thinking that their services can be dispensed with and the female bird can take care of the covey. A correspondent of the Split of the Times, has the following on this point which is worthy the attention of sportsmen:

"The hen quail in this section usually lays, sits, and brings off her first brood the latter part of June or first of July, and when her chicks are a few days old she commences to lay another brood of eggs, and the male bird either takes charge of the first brood or sits and hatches the second without any assistance whatever from the hen. As a proof of this, in the month of August, 1845, I flushed an old cock bird in charge of a brood of very small chicks, and he expressed as much concern for their safety as any hen could have done, and I repeatedly saw them from the time of their leaving the shell till they were full grown, and no old hen did I ever flush with them."

Many, perhaps, will say this is proof only in one instance, and in this case the hen might have got killed, but, as further proof, in the month of August, 1847, I found a quail's nest with nine eggs in it, from which I flushed an old cock, it was near where I had to pass frequently, and by using a little caution, I had frequent opportunities of observing him patiently sitting, and I was there the day he hatched, and saw the little ones sticking their heads out from under him, and afterwards repeatedly saw them till they were nearly grown. And likewise in near vicinity, I frequently flushed a hen quail with an early brood."

GANG OF THIEVES.—It appears by the Waukegan Freeman's Advocate, that a large and daring band of thieves are perpetrating systematic outrages in northern Illinois, breaking into houses and taking provisions, money and various other articles. One Sunday night they broke into the house of Mr. Emery, at Halstedville, carrying off money, &c. In their last night's flight, they left a hat containing a letter, purporting to be from one of the gang to his wife, in which the successes and adventures of the company are communicated. It states that their rendezvous is 40 miles from Chicago and 30 from Voreo. From the fact that Voreo is the name of an old Mormon settlement near Burlington, Wis., abandoned some years ago for Beaver Island, it is conjectured that the gang is composed of Mormons from that island, who are thus collecting a store of provisions, &c., which are probably brought to some lake port and shipped.—*Racine Advocate.*

The progress of testing the purity of gold at the United States mint is to take each deposit melt it separately, and mould it into bars. These bars next pass through the hands of the assayer, who with a chisel chips a small fragment from each one. Each chip is then rolled into a thin ribbon, and filed down until it weighs exactly ten grains. It is then melted into a little cup made of calcined bone ashes, and all the base metals, copper, tin, &c., are absorbed by the porous material of the cup, or carried off by oxidation. The gold is then boiled in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver that it contains and leaves the gold pure. It is then weighed, and the amount which it has lost gives the exact proportion of impurity in the original bar.

LARGE FIELD OF CORN.—On the west side of the St. Louis, just below Columbia, there is a field of six hundred acres of bottom land planted in corn. Fifteen shovel plows and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twenty-five horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well plowed furrows. Twenty-five German girls follow the plows, and do the hoeing, for which they receive 62½ cents per day. The men receive \$20 a month.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A SHERIFF OUTWITTED.—The Hippodrome exhibited on Saturday in a pleasant country village not over 20 miles from Milwaukee. The sheriff of the county had been notified that a lot of pickpockets—sharp fellows at the business—followed the Hippodrome, fleeing the unwary. In order to watch them the better, our sheriff disguised himself and mingled with the crowd, as a green 'un from the rural districts. He passed the day and evening in close observation of all suspicious looking characters, but made no discoveries until about 8 o'clock, when he found, to his mingled surprise and amusement, that his own pocket had been picked clean—wallet, notes, checks, bills, &c., all gone. Luckily he reached town in time to stop the payment of the checks, and the loss otherwise was small. He would give something to make the acquaintance of the clever rogue who so effectually turned the tables on him.—*Mil. Sentinel.*

CONVICTION OF SEDUCTION.—Last week a young man named William A. Jenkins of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, was convicted of the crime of seducing Miss Sarah Claffin, in April last, while under the promise to her. The case was clearly proved, and he was sentenced to the state prison at Auburn for three years. He is a young man, 28 years old, of very respectable parents, and since his indictment married another young lady.—*Albany Ex.*

Some people do not know, as all ought to that wood ashes kept for a time in such a situation as to become damp, will spontaneously ignite and set on fire any wood with which they come in contact. Ashes kept perfectly dry are safe, but it is better to have an ash bin constructed of brick or stone, so as to obviate the possibility of an accident.

CERTIORARIS FROM JUSTICES' COURTS.—To correct what appears to be a general impression, we are requested by the secretary of state to say, that there is no act on the rolls abolishing the proceeding by certiorari in the above courts.—*Argus & Dem.*

RECOVERING.—Miss Sarah Mitchell, the rider who was hurt by the fall of her horse at the Hippodrome, has so far recovered as to be able to leave for the east in this afternoon's train. She is comfortable, but still nearly helpless. It will be several weeks before she will be able to bear her weight upon the injured ankle. She was to have been married on the evening of the accident. Her affianced who is the leader of the band attending the company, arrived here yesterday, and attends her on her journey.—*Madison Argus.*

A bachelor friend of ours says that he never attempted to make but one speech to a woman, and then he did not succeed. It was a beautiful moonlight night and he caught her hand and dropped upon his knees. He only saw a streak of calico as she went over the bars. He did not see her again for a fortnight, and then a fellow was feeding her with molasses and candy at a circus.

BAILIE PETTON.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says:

We have a rumor here that the whigs of California will probably elect Mr. Gwin's successor, and that Bailie Peyton, formerly member of congress, from Tennessee, will be the man. Mr. Duer and Mr. Stanley are also mentioned in connection with the same office—the former from New York, the latter from North Carolina.

THE SEVENTEEN YEARS LOCUSTS.—Those singular insects have made their appearance in this section of the state in great abundance. The timber in this section is perfectly swarmed with them, and the air is filled with their delightful music.

The habits of this locust are quite singular. They make their appearance in certain districts every seventeen years; but do not appear in all these districts the same year. They are consequently found in some part or other of this country every few years, but they never appear in the same district oftener than once in seventeen years, except where two districts lap or join. Through the central part of Pennsylvania there is a strip of country where they appear every seventh and tenth year alternately. And in Virginia there is a valley where they appear every fourth and thirteenth year alternately, and according to an article we saw several years since, there is a district in Texas where they appear three times in seventeen years. Entomologists account for this by showing that there are three distinct races that inhabit this district, each maturing at different periods.

This insect is not the one which is spoken of by Moses, as having destroyed all kinds of vegetation in Egypt, as it is only found in the United States. In fact it is not a single one of the locusts family; but belongs to the *cicada* family, of which the large black horse-fly is a species. The scientific name of this insect is *Cicada Septendecim*, from the fact that they make their appearance once in seventeen years. They emerge from the ground, generally about the first of June, or if the spring is early, through the month of May, and always during the night. On their first coming out they are in a form of grub, or pupa, with two stout diggers or front legs. They generally crawl up a twig of grass, or on the side of a tree or shrub, where they can enjoy the heat of the sun. After a short warning the pupa dries out and contracts so as to cause it to burst open on the back, through which the insect escapes from its long confinement, to bask in the warm sunshine, instead of groping its way in the dark through the cold earth.

They begin to lay their eggs about the middle of June. These are deposited in close lines of several inches long, in the tender twigs of trees. The eggs remain in these twigs until they are hatched out by the sun. The young is in the shape of a maggot, or small grub; and as soon as they escape from the eggs they drop to the ground, into which they descend from three to six feet, and remain there the long period of seventeen years, by which time they are again prepared to emerge from their gloomy caverns. Notwithstanding the usual idea that they are destructive to vegetation, they are in no way injurious; they live by suction, having a bill similar to the horse-fly, and feed on the moisture on the leaves of trees and grass, never attacking the leaves themselves. The only damage they do is done by the female in depositing her eggs; the branches generally wilt and die, from the wound made by her.

These insects are the favorite food of various animals. Immense numbers are destroyed by hogs before they emerge from the ground; they are also, when in their perfect state eagerly devoured by squirrels. Some of the large birds are also fond of them. The Indians, likewise, consider them as delicate food when fried, and consequently feast upon them while they last. In New Jersey they have been used in making soap. They remain until the middle of August or first September, then die.—*Ottawa Free Trader.*

A social party at Madison the other evening, were interrupted during a game of *echec*, by the entrance of a clergyman. The latter did not seem, however, to notice the embarrassment of the party, but looking over the shoulder of one of them who held the "possibles" advised him "to take it up and play it alone."—*Mil. News.*

FAILURE OF THE SCHUYLERS.—The N. Y. Times of the 4th says:

In regard to the heavy failure of Messrs. Robert and George L. Schuyler, announced in our last paper, we learn to-day that \$800,000 of their immediate obligations are to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, secured by railroad collaterals. The remainder of their money engagements are variously distributed, but as far as we are advised are generally secured by similar collaterals.

CENSUS OF DETROIT.—The census of Detroit, just completed, shows a population of 40,127; an increase, according to the Free Press of 6691 since 1853. This is a rapid growth.

SAD.—We learn that a young man named Bristol, was severely injured by the explosion of a cannon, on the 4th of July, at Paw Paw, Michigan. His life is despaired of.

EXTRA COPIES.—Extra copies of our daily can be had at the office, or at J. Sutherland's bookstore.

COMMENCEMENT.—Judge Hubbard has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Athenaeum and Polymathean societies of the State University, at Madison, at the coming commencement.

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, TUESDAY, JULY 10.—Flour from winter wheat 4.00 per cwt., 5.00 per bbl.; from spring, 3.50 per cwt., 4.50 per bbl.; wheat, winter, 0.9005; Canadian club, 80c; corn spring, 1.5000; corn, shelled, 84; in the ear, 27; oats, 26; wool, 20c.

MILWAUKEE, MONDAY, JULY 11.—Weather fine and mild; wheat, winter, 1.2000; spring, 1.0000; rye 1.5000; oats 84c; barley 50c; 60; corn 44c; demand good; wool, little doing, 20c.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT, Attorneys at Law.

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.

Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1851.

BADGER STATE BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.
Particular attention paid to collections.

SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.

September 1st 1853.

Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee, J. B. KELLOGG, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine, WIS.

H. J. ULLMAN, Cashier.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, WIS.

A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.
Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.
This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.
For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.
Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.
HENRY D. BUNSTER, Pres't.
J. H. VERNILEY, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,
JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1853.
A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with despatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.
Proprietors.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., | LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO.,
New York. | Buffalo.

87th W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

1854. **L. J. HIGBY,** 1854.
Forwarding, Commission and Produce MERCHANT.

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Mercantile advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.
Milwaukee, March 20th, 1851.

DIED.
In this city, Saturday evening, at the residence of Mr. A. B. Miller, Miss NANCY F. SHANNON, aged 19 years.
FARWELL & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Excelsior Block, Milwaukee street.

Dodge's Insurance Agency,
CAPITAL \$1,500,000 00!!!
ATYNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.
HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
LIFE, FIRE, LIVE STOCK AND MARINE.
RISKS negotiated to any amount.
Refer to over \$10,000 00 Losses paid in Rock County.
Office with Steeper & Norton, Exchange Block, West side of River, Janesville, Wisconsin.
Jy11 GEO. S. LODGE.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Manufacturers' Agents.
175 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR LAFLIN BROTHER'S
Lard and Vaseline, Cop. Flat-Cap, Medium, and other Goods.
CRANE & Co's Superior Cello Medium, Bond, and Envelope papers.
SMITH & PETERS' Printers Cards and Card Boards.
LUMBER & Co's Domestic and Imported Cigars.
QUINN & Co's Allen & Co's Cigars.
Westfield Whips and Lashes.
LAFLIN'S & SMITH'S Celebrated Gun Powder and Safety Fuse, &c.
Jy11

Chrysolithic Painting, Leather Belting and Paper Mache Work.
MRS. L. A. DOW and MISS WINTERS have taken rooms for a few days at Mrs. Streeter's residence, on Main street, one door above the corner of Milwaukee street, and will give lessons in the above branches of useful and ornamental work.
Pupils will be received and thoroughly instructed in either or all of these occupations, on such terms as will be satisfactory. Materials furnished, and pupils allowed to retain the pieces upon which they are instructed. Usually, these pieces will of themselves, if sold, more than pay the cost of tuition.
An examination of specimen work is respectfully invited.
Janesville, July 11, 1854. dlw

DAMAR VARNISH.—A transparent Varnish used with Zinc White.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, by the barrel or gallon.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.—All the sizes in use, also, the celebrated French Glass at the Mill-pire Glass Works.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

COD LIVER OIL.—Rushton & Clark's celebrated Cod Liver Oil; by the dozen or bottle.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—The best article and most fashionable brands offered in this city.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CAMPBINE & BURNING FLUID.
We have at all times a full supply on hand, warranted fresh.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment of this valuable Medicine just received.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CANARY HEMP AND RAPE SEED.
Neatly put up in pound papers, warranted fresh and clean.
Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL.—10 bbls. just received, and for sale lower than ever at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, for sale by the Ton, or Half-ton, or Keg, by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

SNOW WHITE ZINC, and New Jersey Zinc, a large invoice just received and for sale by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

LYON'S CATHARON.—6 gross just received at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

SULPHATE QUININE.—100 oz. for sale by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

SULPHATE MORPHINE for sale by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

MERRILL'S ELECTIC PREPARATIONS.
A full stock constantly on hand at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

CIGARS.—A large and good assortment just received direct from the Importers at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

INDIA RUBBER TOILET COMBS at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A good assortment from the celebrated manufactory of Golding, New York, for sale at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

CAMPBINE & BURNING FLUID always on hand fresh and pure, at
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

LAMP OILS.—Pure Solar and Winter Bleached, for sale by the Gallon or Barrel, by
Jy11 FARWELL & BRO.

Chicago Advertisements.

R. D. ADAMS & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Straw, Leghorn & Fancy Bonnets,
Flowers, Ribbons, Millinery Goods,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
157 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Corner of La Salle Street.)
Chicago, Illinois.

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having opened a Warehouse
in this city would respectfully call the attention of
Printers, Publishers, Stationers &
COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO THEIR STOCK.

Our long experience in the business and connection
with Eastern Manufacturers, enables us to present a
STOCK UNEQUALLED
both as regards
QUALITY AND PRICE.
500 Tons Rags wanted.
WARREN & CO.
20 La Salle Block, No. 2 La Salle St., Chicago.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.

Wholesale Dealers
IN IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
BROADCLOTHS.
Black & Fancy Cassimeres & Doe Skins,
LONDON AND PARIS VESTINGS,
HEAVY WOOLLEN AND SUMMER STUFFS,
adapted to Men's wear,
Furnishing Goods & Tailors' Trimmings,
171 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.
BENJ. M. FIELD, ADRI. BENEDICT, PETER W. FIELD.

Wholesale Hardware House.

107 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & Co.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN Foreign and American HARDWARE, TIN PLATE,
&c., have in Store a large and complete stock of goods,
received direct from the Manufacturers in this country
and England.

Our stock may be found the following, to which we
invite the attention of dealers.

- 400 doz. Axes—Collins, Simons, and others.
- 500 Shovels—Ames, Rowlands, do.
- 100 Spades—do do do
- 400 Grass Scythes—Hood's, Harris, do.
- 800 Scythes—Lambson's Patent.
- 2000 gross Scythes—Indian Pond, do.
- 400 doz. Cast Steel Hoes.
- 300 do Hay Forks.
- 6000 Table Cutlery, assorted.
- 2000 Pocket do do
- 1000 Locks and Latches, assorted.
- 1200 Files do
- 10000 lbs. Pump Chain.
- 10000 Bright Ox Chain.
- 10000 Black Ox Chain.
- 5000 pair Belts—do do
- 5000 pair Tin Plate, 16, 18, and extra sizes.
- 800 bundles Sheet Iron.
- 500 Assorted Wire.
- 6000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
- 20 set Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, full assortment.

WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON.

ARRIVAL!



Great Arrival,
AT THE HAT, CAP AND FUR EMPORIUM
ON WEST SIDE THE RIVER.

The Largest Stock ever brought to this Market
CONSISTING OF FINE MOLESKIN, SILK,
BLACK & DRAB, FUR WOOL, PANAMA,
HORN, STRAW, PALM-LEAF HATS, of all the latest
styles in the Market.

HATS—Everything desirable, too numerous to
mention.

LADIES RIDING HATS, a beautiful article.

Also a full assortment of Gent's Findings, comprising
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SUIT-ENDER BRACES, STOCKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

all of which have been brought directly from the Importers,
and manufactured by a resident agent in New York,
and will be sold at prices that defy competition.

Call and See,
At the Sign of the BIG HAT before purchasing else-
where.

Hats made to order; Repairing attended to.
JNO. R. DEALE, 87
Janesville May 17th, 1854.

Tobacco Manufactory.

DEWEY & HOLLANDER,
(Successors to Dacey & Chaplin.)

HAVE furnished their Manufactory with a
large stock of the best quality, and are prepared to
Manufacture Tobacco,

IN EVERY FORM IN WHICH IT IS USED.

They invite the attention of dealers to the Quality of
their Material and their facilities for manufacturing,
and are confident they can sell a better article at a
lower price than any other manufactory in this region
of country.

They are also prepared to Purchase all the Leaf Tobacco
which may be offered them, and pay the highest
price therefor.

Manufactured on Main St. opposite Badger State Bank.
JANESVILLE, May 10, 1854. DEWEY & HOLLANDER.

T. B. Woollicroft's

OSTER, ICE CREAM AND REFRESHMENT

SALOON,

No. 1, Lippin's Block, Corner Main & Milwaukee Sts.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention
of the public to his

New Bakery and Ice Cream Saloon,

Which he has fitted up at great expense for the com-
fortable accommodation of the public. His Saloon will
at all times be supplied with all the latest and best
of the season.

Also BREAD, and Boston, Soda and Butter Crackers,
which he will furnish in families on the shortest notice
and at the lowest price for Cash.

Special attention will be given to the ACCOM-
MODATION OF LADIES. T. B. WOOLLCROFT.

Janesville, June 24, 1854.

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY,

J. H. BUDD, PROPRIETOR.

THE above Establishment is now the Largest
and Best West of the Lakes. Orders respectfully
received for FOUNDRY, BRASS, WOOD LATHES,
DIFFERENT KINDS, INCLUDING ORNAMENTAL FENCING,
WINDOW CAPS AND SILLS, COLUMNS, &c. Persons
wishing steam engines are requested to call and exam-
ine specimens of my Engines and Lathes; they are
superior, compact and cheap. My MILL PATTERNS were
got up under the direction of the best Millwright in
the State. Orders in my line promptly attended to.
J. H. BUDD, 31st
Janesville, April 20, 1854.

OIL MILL.

THE OIL MILL of the Subscribers is now
in operation. They are prepared to furnish Oil,
and ready to buy any quantity of Seed offered to them.
Farmers can be supplied with seed for planting the
coming spring.

Purchasers can rely with confidence on getting a
PURE ARTICLE OF LINED OIL, as we use nothing
but Good Seed, and no adulteration is allowed.
C. DUSTIN, 21st
Janesville, Feb. 15th, 1854.

DRIED APPLES.—Nice article of

York State Apple for sale low. J. M. SMITH.

Philadelphia Drug Store.

WEST SIDE THE RIVER.



Ogilvie & Barrows

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their friends
and the public, that they have now in Store a large
and complete assortment of Goods pertaining to their
line of business, which they offer at usual upon the
most satisfactory terms to cash purchasers.

TO PHYSICIANS,
They respectfully commend their stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS,
as being about the fullest and most complete in the
interior of the State, and comprising many celebrated
Agents recently introduced to the notice of the Faculty.
The care taken in selecting their goods, and the
attention bestowed upon this important branch of their
trade will, it is thought, be apparent at once, and they
accordingly invite an examination by the Prof. and
Families, that while they offer PURE AND UNADULTE-
RATED ARTICLES, the Prices shall be at the Low-
est possible mark.

TO SURGEONS AND DENTISTS.
The subscribers have just received from the New York
Surgical Instrument Manufactory a supply of their
Celebrated Instruments, to which they ask the attention
of Physicians and Surgeons, which they offer at Manu-
facturers' Prices, adding freight and insurance.

Ogilvie & Barrows,
West side the River.

TO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully call the at-
tention of Daguerreotypists, and others interested,
to their stock of

Artists Materials, Chemicals, &c.,
which comprises all the articles used in the Photo-
graphy Art, including the most BEAUTIFUL MIXTURES,
COLORS AND LOGGERS, in all styles in use, and
found in the country, all of which they offer at the very low-
est prices; and guarantee satisfaction to every purchas-
er.

Ogilvie & Barrows,
Philadelphia Drug Store.

PERFUMERY.

The undersigned have just
received a Large Assortment of LUBIN'S and HARRIS-
ON'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY, which they offer
to dealers at a small advance.

Ogilvie & Barrows,
Philadelphia Drug Store.

VAYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL:

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRON-
CHITIS, CROUP, ASTH-
MA, WHOOPING-COUGH
AND CONSUMPTION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS not being regular agents
for the sale of the above named Medicines, offer it
to the public at the rate of SEVEN SHILLINGS A BOT-
TLE, which is the wholesale price, pledging themselves
to sell the genuine article only.

Also, AYRES' CELEBRATED PILLS, For Sale at the
Philadelphia Drug Store.

Ogilvie & Barrows.

To Builders and Painters.

A FULL SUPPLY OF
THOMPSON'S PURE LEAD,
French and American Zinc,
Silesia's Plastic Paint,
Linseed Oil, boiled and raw, Turpentine,
Patent Brashes, all kinds,
Patent Dryer, English, Varnishes,
Painters' Colors, &c., &c.,
Always on hand and sold at the lowest prices, at
43 PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

BRESVAX for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

A LARGE Assortment of FANCY HAIR

BRUSHES AND COMBS, at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

WINDOW GLASS.—French and American

WINDOW GLASS, from 1/2 to 26/100—full sup-
ply for sale by

Ogilvie & Barrows.

GLUE of a Superior Quality for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

500 GALLONS LINSEED OIL

Just received and for sale by the Barrel or
Gallon, at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

Ogilvie & Barrows.

THE First and Greatest

ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON!

AN UNPARALLELED SUPPLY OF

FOOD FOR THE MIND!

SUTHERLAND has just commenced receiv-
ing his Mammoth Stock of

BOOKS & STATIONERY

For the Spring and Summer Trade. 36 1/2

CABINET AND FURNITURE

WARE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish all
kinds of Cabinet Ware and Furniture, of the neat-
est styles and at the most reasonable prices.

His Shop is on
Main Street, in Richardson's Block,
where he invites the public to CALL and EXAMINE
HIS GOODS. All kinds of Cabinet Work done to order,
on short notice.
Janesville, August 20, 1854.

FARMING TOOLS.

JUST RECEIVED.

100 doz. C. S. Riveted Hoes.

100 doz. C. S. Solid Neck do.

50 doz. Scythes, assorted.

50 doz. Grass Scythes, do.

100 doz. 2 Tined Hay Forks, do.

25 doz. 12 in. D. H. M. Forks, do.

10 doz. Hay Rakes, do.

10 doz. Grain Forks, do.

For Sale at Wholesale and Retail.

JOSEPH A. WOOD & Co.,
Sign of the Padlock, Janesville, Wis.

Removal.

THE

Wisconsin Leather Company

HAVE Removed to their New Four Story
Building, No. 50 East Water street, Milwaukee,
second block below the United States Hotel, where they
can be found with a full supply of

Leather, Shoe Findings, Oils, &c.

OUR EXTENSIVE TANNERY, at Two Rivers, is now
in full operation, and we can safely challenge competi-
tion in **Quality and Quantity of STOCK.**
Purchasers will do well to CALL before buying in this
market on credit, as we can offer inducements far ex-
ceeding those of any other establishment.

The highest price in cash paid for HIDES, SKINS
AND PAELTS.

No. 80,
second block below United States Hotel.

RUFUS ALLEN, E. P. ALLEN,
G. W. ALLEN, Wm. ALLEN,
Cattaraugus, N. Y., Milwaukee, Wis.
Cyrus Whitcomb, Two Rivers.

Spring and Summer!

MILWAUKEE

HARDWARE & IRON STORE

HENRY J. NAZRO & Co.,
Sign of the Padlock.

Will be receiving during the Spring and
Summer heavy additions to their ENORMOUS
STOCK.

Please give your attention Wholesale and Retail
Dealers.

GOOD GOODS LOW PRICES AND QUICK SALES!
English, German and American

Hardware, Iron and Steel,

1000 Tons assorted all kinds.

GRINDSTONES,
100 Tons common Ohio, 40, 1500 lbs.

50 " best Bern, 40, 100 lbs.

Farming Utensils.

800 doz. Hay Rakes, different kinds.

600 Grain Grinders, several different kinds.

100 doz. 8 Tined Forks.

100 " 2 Tined " "

100 " 4 Tined " "

500 " assorted Manure Forks.

500 " Unlined Hoes.

500 " Cast Steel Hoes.

500 " Scythes, do.

Collector Teeth, Herring Teeth, &c. &c.

SCYTHES.

100 doz. Blood's Scythes.

100 doz. assorted kinds Scythes.

200 boxes of Blood's Scythes.

All the above Goods sold to the COUNTRY MER-
CHANTS at Low Prices and on favorable terms.

Nails, Nails!

5000 Kegs assorted Keesville, Sable and other makes.

1000 " Finishing, Fence and Barrel.

1000 " Wrought and Cut Square.

1000 " do do do do.

Full and Heavy Stocks of the following:

Pump Chain, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, Pump Fixtures, Pump Tubing.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

200 Doz. Ames & Howard's SHOVELS AND SPADES.

Manilla Rope, Red Corda.

Heavy and Light Rope, Clothes Lines.

Cash, Putty.

Simmons', Deane's, Hunt's, Collins', Genuine and
Lester's AXES.

Tinner's Stock.

Sheet Iron, Sheet Copper, Tin Plate, Brazier rods.

Tinner's Tools, Sheet Zinc, Wire, Pig Tin and

We are manufacturing largely for wholesaling, and
Warrant all to be perfect and not to leak.

House Trimmings.

The fullest and largest assortment in the State.

Cabinet Makers!

Curled Hair, Moss, Soft Springs, Hair Cloth, Locks,
Knobs, &c. &c.

To Blacksmiths.

We are still supplied with the Largest Stock in the
State, and the greatest variety of tools and appliances.

We would call your particular attention to a NEW
ARTICLE OF STEEL FOR PLOUGHS.

Also, our Shoe Steel and Nail Rods.

Platform and Counter Scales.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING.

Train & Co.'s Liverpool & Boston Line of

Packet Ships.

Prepaid Passage Certificates for sale by us. English,
Irish, German, &c., please give your attention.

We thank our friends throughout the State for the
very liberal patronage extended to our firm the past
year, and trust we may continue to merit their confi-
dence.

JOHN NAZRO, Jr., Milwaukee.

MILTON ACADEMY.

Prof. A. C. SPICER, Principal.

Mrs. M. S. SPICER, Preceptress.

OTHER competent and experienced Teachers
are to be engaged immediately.

Calendar for 1854-55.

First Term, opens Dec. 18th—closes Dec. 25th.

Second Term, opens Wednesday Dec. 18th—closes Wed-
nesday March 21st, 1855.

Third Term, opens Wednesday March 25th—closes
Wednesday June 1st, 1855.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term, from 10 to 20 \$3.50 to \$6.00

Students on Plan for boarding, extra 10

Oil Painting 4

Penicilling 4

Crayon Painting 2

Water Color Painting 2

Board and tuition for students in ADVANCE, and
five per cent will be deducted for ADVANCE PAYMENT.

BOARD.

Board may be obtained in small families, or with
the Principal and family, at the lowest possible price,
for which board can at the time be afforded. We do
not charge no stated price for board, hoping that there may
be a fall from the present price of board before our full
term begins.

Rooms in which students may board themselves may
be obtained at varying prices, according to the quality
and capacity of the rooms.

BUILDING, &c.

A commodious and elegant Academic edifice, con-
structed of white brick and, in the best style, is in pro-
gress of erection by the Trustees of the Academy, and
is to be completed for the use of the Fall Term.

Philosophical, Chemical, Physiological, Botanical,
and Astronomical apparatus is to be immediately pur-
chased. A Library is in progress of collection for the
Academy.

Let every student be present from the first to the last
day of each term.

The course of instruction will aim at absolute thor-
oughness of scholarship and mental discipline, while
the health, manners and morals of students will be
carefully regarded.

L. P. MAXON, President.
Milton, June 26th, 1854.

A STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE STORE and a Lot of ground known as
Lot No. 3, on Block No. 1, in the village and town-
ship of TULFORD, Rock County, on the Catholic, near its
fluence with Rock River, 11 miles northwest of Janes-
ville.

The building is well calculated for a country store,
being 24 feet front by 62 feet deep, and finished off
above into convenient apartments either for a family
or for office, all in good condition.

The whole has been occupied for three years by
Messrs. T. E. and T. G. Green, as a store and dwelling,
and being situated immediately opposite the Gristmill,
is considered the best location for business in the vil-
lage. The lot is two rods front by about seven rods
deep.

This property will be sold or let on reasonable terms,
and possession given immediately. For particulars
enquire of
MILLS & BAYNE, Fulton, or
JOHN ALDEN, Janesville.

NAILES.—Troy Nails, by the pound

or Keg. J. M. SMITH.

1854 SPRING TRADE 1854

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

NOW OPEN!

NEW GOODS RECEIVED, AND THE HEAVIEST
STOCK IN THE INTERIOR.



THE above cut is taken from a daguerrotype
of the front of the NEW AND SPLENDID STORE,
erected especially for the Drug Trade, and fitted up in
the most improved style.

TO THE TRADE.

We would offer inducements never before realized by
purchasers. To replenish their stock from us, all we
ask is 10 per cent from eastern prices, adding freight,
and insurance. This we can do, as our facilities for
procuring goods are superior to any establishment
west of the river, and we are enabled to make up our sales,
we are enabled to SELL THINGS CHEAPER, AND
WARRANT PURE than any other house.

PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY MEDICINES ac-
curately compounded, all hours, day or night.

FANCY ARTICLES AND HEAVY GOODS at whole-
sale and retail.

Remember the place, on Milwaukee street, adjoining
Merchants' Hotel.

41 FARWELL & BRO.

1000 Dollars Reward,